



# The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1927.

## PART IA.

**Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.**

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*New Delhi, the 18th November 1927.*

*No. F.-18-7-27.*—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 28th day of September 1927, hereby makes the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

1. In Appendix A to Schedule IV to the said Rules under the heading B. Posts, for entries 5 and 6 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 5. Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department—

Director-General,  
Deputy Director-General,  
Postmaster-General,  
Deputy Postmaster-General,  
Assistant Director-General,  
Presidency Postmasters,  
Postmaster, Rangoon,  
Superior Traffic Branch, 1st Division,”

and the remaining entries shall be renumbered accordingly.

7. In Schedule V to the said Rules for entries 7 and 8 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 7. Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department—

Director-General,  
Deputy Director-General,  
Postmaster-General,  
Deputy Postmaster-General,  
Assistant Director-General,  
Presidency Postmasters,  
Postmaster, Rangoon,  
Superior Traffic Branch, 1st Division,”

and the remaining entries shall be renumbered accordingly.

H. G. HAIG,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## ARMY DEPARTMENT.

*New Delhi, the 3rd December 1927.*

## PART A.

## RESIGNATIONS.

## INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

No. 1469.—The undermentioned officer is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission with effect from the date specified :—

*11th Battalion, 19th Hyderabad Regiment.*

Honorary Lieutenant Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik. Dated 2nd November 1927.

## PART B.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1475.—The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions with effect from the dates specified :—

*To be Second-Lieutenants.*

Christopher Vaughan Palmer. Dated 2nd May 1927.

## RESIGNATIONS.

## AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1488.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions with effect from the dates specified :—

*The Calcutta and Presidency Battalion.*

Captain Charles Edward Lomax. Dated 26th October 1927.

No. 1489.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their temporary commissions with effect from the dates specified :—

*The Calcutta Scottish.*

Second-Lieutenant Christopher Vaughan Palmer. Dated 18th May 1927.

G. M. YOUNG,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1927.

## PART IA.

**Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.**

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*New Delhi, the 1st December, 1927.*

No. 320-27-G.—Mr. A. dec. Williams, I.C.S., is appointed to be temporary Additional Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 1st December, 1927.

L. GRAHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*New Delhi, the 30th November 1927.*

No. F.-18-5-27.—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 10th day of August 1927, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely:—

In Schedule I to the said rules in the section relating to the Military Accounts Department—

(i) After the heading "Military Accounts Department" the words "including Military Officers holding posts borne on the cadre thereof" shall be inserted.

(ii) After the figures 1,000 in column 2, and 1,050 in column 5 the words "Efficiency bar" shall be inserted.

(iii) For the entries in columns 2, 3 and 4, relating to the 30th year of service and selection grade, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

			Rs.	Rs.	£
30th	...	...	1,500	300	30
			1,500	300	30
			1,560	300	30
			1,620	300	30
Selection grade	...		1,680	300	30
			1,740	300	30
			1,800	300	30

And the said rules shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, as if they had been enacted as so amended.

H. G. HAIG,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

## NOTIFICATION.

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

*New Delhi, the 3rd December 1927.*

No. 163-E. (2).—Mr. J. A. Woodhead, I.C.S., is appointed a temporary Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th November 1927.

G. L. CORBETT,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

## NOTIFICATION.

## CUSTOMS.

*New Delhi, the 26th November 1927.*

No. 116.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), re-imported carbonic acid gas cylinders on which such duty has been paid on the occasion of a former importation.

A. TOTTENHAM,  
*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*New Delhi, the 21st November 1927.*

No. L-1424.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 34 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the first day of March 1928. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council:—

*Draft Amendment.*

After clause (e) of rule 3 of the said rules, the following shall be added, namely:—

“(f) either by the employer or by the workman on the ground that in the determination of compensation there is a mistake or error apparent on the face of the record.”

*The 23rd November 1927.*

No. M. 1051.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 46 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, No. M. 1051, dated the 23rd December 1926, namely:—

In the said Schedule:—

(a) In the entry 1 in the first column—

(i) after the word “fire-clay” the word “ochre” shall be inserted, and  
(ii) after clause (b) of the second proviso, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(c) The Danapahari Fire-clay mine situate in Bonamuri village in the Asansol subdivision of the Burdwan district.”

(b) After entry 3, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“3-A. Iron-ore mines worked without mechanical power, the whole of the ore from which is supplied locally to village smelters and blacksmiths” ... ... All

(c) To entry 6, the following sub-entry shall be added, namely:—

“(vi) Open excavations for coal in the Rajmahal coalfields in the district of the Santhal Parganas, provided that not more than 20 persons are employed in or about the mine at any one time” ... ... All

A. G. CLOW,  
*Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).*

**Railway Department.****(Railway Board.)****RESOLUTION.***New Delhi, the 9th November 1927.*

**No. 2894-E.**—With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have, in consultation with the Public Service Commission, framed the regulations for recruitment in India to

- (a) the Electrical Engineering Department;
- (b) the Signal Engineering Department;

of the Superior Revenue Establishments of State Railways.

The regulations for recruitment to the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishments of State Railways, published as an Annexure to Resolution No. 2058-E., dated the 15th July 1926, have also been revised and combined with the above regulations and are superseded by them.

The annexure to this Resolution contains the rules which will in future govern recruitment to and training for the above services.

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India, the Provincial Governments, Minor Local Governments, and the Agents of State and Company Railways noted below:—

Government of India, Home Department.

Government of India, F. and P. Department.

The Governments of Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central Provinces, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Delhi Province and Coorg.

The Public Service Commission.

The Agents, N. W., E. I., E. B., G. I. P., A. B., B., B. and C. I., B. N., Burma, M. and S. M., B. and N. W., R. and K. and S. I. Railways.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. C. HIGHET,  
*Secretary, Railway Board.*

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**Regulations for the recruitment in India for the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power), Electrical Engineering and Signal Engineering Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.**

**PART I.—GENERAL.**

1. The permanent establishment of the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power), Electrical Engineering and Signal Engineering Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is recruited from the following sources:—

- (1) Persons of non-Asiatic domicile appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.
- (2) Persons of Indian domicile appointed in India by the Government of India under these regulations.
  - (a) Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments—by selection.
  - (b) Electrical Engineering Department—in equal proportion by the two following methods:—
    - (i) By selection.
    - (ii) On the results of a competitive examination held in India.
  - (c) Signal Engineering Department—on the results of a competitive examination held in India.

(3) Promotion of specially qualified subordinates of the department concerned.  
 (4) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

NOTE.—These regulations provide for periods of training to persons appointed in India, *vide* Appendices I to IV. Until apprentices recruited under these regulations become fully qualified requirements of the departments will be met by recruitment under clauses (3) and (4) and by recruitment of persons of non-Asiatic or Indian domicile by the Secretary of State by selection in the United Kingdom.

2. The final selection of candidates for appointment by selection will be made on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, and only candidates selected by Local Selection Committees will be permitted to appear at the competitive examination. Regulations prescribing the qualifications of candidates, methods of preliminary selection and the rules for the examination are detailed in Part II of these Regulations.

3. From the lists prepared by the Public Service Commission (*vide* Regulations 27 and 37) of candidates who have in the opinion of the Commission attained the qualifying standard, candidates, to the extent of twice the number of vacancies to be filled, will be appointed as special class apprentices (*see* Regulation 4 below) provided that the Government of India are satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects.

Should any selected candidate become disqualified the Government of India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not.

NOTE 1.—Appointments will be made separately from the two lists, *viz.*,

(i) list of candidates for the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments and candidates for appointment by selection to the Electrical Engineering Department;  
 (ii) list of candidates for the Electrical Engineering and Signal Engineering Departments by competitive examination.

NOTE 2.—Apprentices appointed from the list referred to in clause (i) of Note 1 will be allotted to the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power), or Electrical Engineering Department at the discretion of Government, but so far as it is practicable an apprentice will be allotted to the department for which he expressed his preference on his application.

NOTE 3.—Apprentices appointed from the list referred to in clause (ii) of Note 1 will be allotted to the Electrical Engineering or Signal Engineering Department at the discretion of Government, but so far as it is practicable an apprentice will be allotted to the department for which he expressed his preference on his application.

4. (a) Of the total number of apprentices to be appointed by selection to the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power), and Electrical Engineering Departments, two-thirds will be selected in the strict order of merit awarded by the Public Service Commission, provided that number of candidates is declared by the Commission as properly qualified for selection. The remaining one-third will be reserved by the Government of India to redress, so far as may be necessary, marked communal inequalities, and any appointments, which it may be necessary to make on these grounds, shall be made by the Governor General in Council, after consultation with the Public Service Commission, by direct nomination from among candidates who have been declared by the Commission to have attained the qualifying standard. Such vacancies among one-third reserved as may not be required for the redress of communal inequalities, or for which duly qualified candidates may not be forthcoming, shall be filled in the direct order of merit awarded to the candidates by the Public Service Commission.

(b) Apprentices to be appointed to the Signal Engineering Department and the Electrical Engineering Department on the results of the competitive examination will be selected in the direct order of merit awarded by the Public Service Commission provided that number is declared by the Commission as properly qualified for selection.

5. Candidates selected as special class apprentices shall be required to undergo practical and theoretical training. For the periods and courses of training, and terms and conditions of apprenticeship see Appendices I to IV.

NOTE.—The Government of India may at their discretion alter or modify the periods and courses of training.

6. On the successful termination of the apprenticeship, apprentices, not less than the number of vacancies against which they were originally selected, will be appointed as probationers on an agreement for three years in the first instance, and will during the period of probation draw pay as shown below:—

		Rs.
Mechanical Engineering Department	..	First year .. 375
Transportation (Power) Department	..	Second .. 425
Electrical Engineering Department	..	Third .. 475
Signal Engineering Department	..	First .. 300
	..	Second .. 350
	..	Third .. 400

NOTE 1.—The retention in service of the probationers and the grant of annual increment are subject to satisfactory reports on their work being received at the end of each year of probation.

NOTE 2.—Service as a probationer may be terminated in the case of the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power) and Electrical Engineering Departments on 3 months' notice on either side, and in the case of the Signal Engineering Department on one month's notice on either side.

7. (a) In the case of the Signal Engineering Department, probationers shall, during the second year of probation, be required to undergo a course of training, at the Railway School/College of Transportation, in Transportation for a period of six weeks.

(b) On the satisfactory completion of probation for the first two years Signal Engineering probationers will be sent to the United Kingdom for a year to acquire practical experience of Signalling work on British Railways.

NOTE 1.—A free first class passage to the United Kingdom will be granted to the probationers, and full Indian pay will be allowed during the voyage and for the period of stay in the United Kingdom.

NOTE 2.—While in the United Kingdom, probationers will be under the supervision and control of the High Commissioner for India.

NOTE 3.—Any fee or premium, which may be required, in the opinion of the High Commissioner for India, to secure adequate training, will be paid by Government.

8. (a) At the conclusion of the probationary period, all probationers, in the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power) and Electrical Engineering Departments, who are favourably reported on, shall be required to undergo a final practical departmental test, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power) or Electrical Engineering Department, as the case may be, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on a pay of Rs. 525. On confirmation their agreement will be continued, subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

(b) On the satisfactory conclusion of the training in the United Kingdom, Signal Engineering probationers will be confirmed in the Signal Engineering Department on a pay of Rs. 475. The confirmation will have effect from the date on which the three years' probation is completed or the date on which the practical training is completed whichever is later. On confirmation their agreements will be continued, subject to their service being terminated on six months' notice on either side.

NOTE 1.—Successful Signal Engineering probationers will be granted a free first class passage back to India and full Indian pay for the period of the voyage.

NOTE 2.—Signal Engineering probationers, who do not satisfactorily complete the practical training in the United Kingdom, will be discharged from service. One month's notice of discharge will be issued along with the intimation that the probationer has been unsuccessful. They may be granted a free second class passage back to India, provided they embark for India within 3 months from the date of intimation that they have been unsuccessful.

9. Probationers in all departments will be required to pass a language examination in *Urdu* by the preliminary standard, modified to suit the requirements of the Railways, before they can be confirmed or granted any increment, beyond the first, during the period of probation. Probationers, whose vernacular is *Urdu*, may be exempted from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

10. Officers of the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power), Electrical Engineering and Signal Engineering Departments, including probationers appointed under Regulation 6, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which they will be required to abide. They will also be eligible for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service. A summary of the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund and the Gratuity Rules will be found in Appendix V.

11. Pay as probationer will, in the case of the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power) and Electrical Engineering Departments, commence from the date of landing in India on return from the United Kingdom after completion of training. Pay as probationer in the Signal Engineering Department will commence from the date of joining service in India on completion of apprenticeship. Service for increment will also count from the same dates.

Particulars as to pay are contained in Appendix VI.

12. Leave Rules applicable to officers of State Railways are under revision. Officers recruited under these regulations will, pending the revision of the rules, be entitled to leave under the existing rules, but the revised rules will apply to them when they are brought into force.

13. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment as probationer, and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India.

14. The Government of India reserve the right of assigning, to the officers promoted from the subordinate ranks and to those appointed under Regulation 1 (4), positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

**Part II.—Qualifications of Candidates, Methods of Selection and  
Rules of Examination.**

**A.—GENERAL.**

15. Every candidate must be a male who is either (i) a British subject of Indian domicile, who was, and whose father and mother were, born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, or (ii) a British subject of Indian domicile whose father was at the time of the candidate's birth and still is (or if dead, continued until his death to be) a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or (iii) a ruler or a subject of a State in respect of whom the Governor General in Council has made a declaration under Section 96A of the Government of India Act.

16. (1) Every candidate shall make application before such date and in such form as the Governor General in Council may direct. The application shall be made to the authority of the area in which his parents reside at the time of his application or have previously resided for a period of not less than 3 years or in which he has himself resided (otherwise than as a student at a school or University only), for a like period.

(2) The application shall be made, if based on residence in a Governor's province, to the Chief Secretary of that province, if based on residence in Coorg, the N.W. F.P., Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara or British Baluchistan to the Chief Commissioner concerned, and if based on residence in a State in India to the Political Officer or Agent through the Darbar.

(3) No candidate shall make more than one application in any year.

17. *No recommendations except those invited in the Form of Application will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his application by other means may disqualify him for appointment.*

18. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of his duties as a member of the Railway Services.

19. A candidate must satisfy the Public Service Commission that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Railway Services.

**B.—APPOINTMENT BY SELECTION TO THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, TRANSPORTATION (POWER) AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS.**

20. Candidates for appointment by selection as special class apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power) and the Electrical Engineering Departments must be under 19 years of age on the first day of January of the year in which the selection is made.

21. Candidates must have passed the intermediate Examination in Arts, Science or Engineering of any Indian University approved by the Governor General in Council or the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination or the Higher Diploma Examination of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

22. There will be a preliminary selection of candidates by a local Selection Committee in order to determine what candidates should be considered by the Public Service Commission. The total number of candidates selected by all the Selection Committees shall not exceed 10 for each vacancy to be filled.

NOTE 1.—The vacancies in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments, and those in the Electrical Engineering Department to be filled by this method will be added together for the purpose of this rule.

NOTE 2.—The vacancies referred to in this rule are the actual vacancies in the departments and not the number of special class apprentices to be appointed which will be double the number of the vacancies (*vide* Regulation 3).

23. The percentage of candidates to be drawn from each of the areas specified in the following table shall not exceed the number shown against it. This percentage is hereinafter referred to as the "provincial quota":—

Assam .. .. .. .. .. ..	3
Bengal (including Sikkim) .. .. .. .. .. ..	15
Bihar and Orissa .. .. .. .. .. ..	10
Bombay (including Hyderabad, Baroda and the States in the Western India States Agency) .. .. .. .. .. ..	13
Burma .. .. .. .. .. ..	6
Central Provinces (including Gwalior and the Central India States) .. .. .. .. .. ..	7
Madras (including Coorg, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and the States of the Madras Agency) .. .. .. .. .. ..	17

The Punjab (including the Delhi Province, Kashmir and the States of the Punjab Agency) .....	11
The United Provinces (including Ajmer-Merwara and the Rajputana States) .....	16
The North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan .....	2

The provincial quota worked out according to the above proportion will be rounded off to the nearest number, fractions of half and over being taken as 1 and smaller fractions ignored, provided that the provincial quota shall in no case be less than one.

24. The Local Government of the Governor's province which coincides with, or which is included in each of the areas mentioned in the foregoing regulation, or the Chief Commissioner of the N.W. F. Province, as the case may be, shall appoint a Selection Committee, which shall include at least one non-official member and one member nominated by the Railway Board. The Public Service Commission may, if they think it desirable, nominate one of their members to sit on any selection committee. In constituting selection committees arrangements shall be made for the due representation of Administrations or States in India included in each area from which there may be candidates.

25. The local selection committees in making their selection shall exclude any candidate whom they regard as unsuitable by reason of personality, character, physique or otherwise for the Railway Services.

26. The candidates chosen by the selection committee will be required to undergo examination by a medical board and to satisfy that board that they comply with the requirements of Regulation 18.

A list of candidates selected by the selection committee and who have satisfied the medical board, together with their application forms shall be sent by the authority appointing the selection committee to the Public Service Commission, with such observations as they may desire to make.

NOTE.—The medical board will be constituted by the authority appointing the selection committee, and will include one Railway Medical Officer nominated by the Railway Board.

27. The Public Service Commission shall interview the candidates whose names have been forwarded to them under Regulation 26, and shall place the candidates, whom they consider as qualified for appointment, on a list in order of merit.

#### C.—APPOINTMENT ON THE RESULTS OF EXAMINATION TO THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND SIGNAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS.

28. Candidates for appointment to the Electrical Engineering and Signal Engineering Departments by the competitive examination must be under 24 years of age on the first day of August in the year in which they are selected for admission to the examination. The age limit applies whether or not the candidate is already in Government service.

29. A candidate for the Electrical Engineering or the Signal Engineering Department must have passed the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or one of the final examinations mentioned in Appendix VII and recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from the examination for Associate Membership, subject to the condition that the final examination included Electrical or Mechanical Engineering subjects.

30. There will be a preliminary selection of candidates by a local selection committee and the rules contained in Regulations 22-26 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to candidates for appointment to the Electrical and Signal Engineering Departments by examination.

NOTE.—For purposes of Regulation 22 the vacancies in the Signal Engineering Department and those in the Electrical Engineering Department to be filled by competitive examination will be added together. (See also Note 2 to Regulation 22).

31. The examination of the candidates whose names have been forwarded to the Public Service Commission (*vide* Regulation 26) will include the following subjects each of which will carry the number of marks shown against it:—

(a) Compulsory—	Marks.
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing) .....	100
(2) General knowledge .....	100
(3) Applied Mathematics .....	100
(4) Electrical Engineering .....	100
(5) <i>Vidē Voce</i> .....	100

(b) *Optional*—

Not more than two of the following subjects :—	Marks.
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism) .. ..	100
(2) Chemistry and Metallurgy .. ..	100
(3) Prime Movers .. ..	100
(4) Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines .. ..	100

32. The examination shall be held in India at such time and place as the Governor General in Council may direct.

33. The standard and syllabus of the examinations shall be such as the Public Service Commission prescribe, and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying marks in all or any of the subjects of examination.

34. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction shall be made as the Public Service Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

35. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

36. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

37. A list of competitors who are considered by the Public Service Commission as having attained the qualifying standard shall be made out in order of merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor at the examination.

## D.—MISCELLANEOUS.

38. Candidates must pay the following fees:—

- (i) Rs. 5 with the application form.
- (ii) Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board.
- (iii) In the case of candidates selected for admission to a competitive examination Rs. 50 within three weeks after the notification of selection.

No claim for a refund of these fees will be entertained.

39. Candidates for appointment by selection who are to be interviewed by the Public Service Commission (Regulation 26) shall be furnished by the Commission with a certificate entitling them to the interview; similarly candidates selected for admission to the examination shall be furnished by the Public Service Commission with a certificate for admission to the examination.

Unless a candidate is in possession of such a certificate he shall not be interviewed by the Public Service Commission or admitted to the examination.

## APPENDIX I.

PERIOD AND COURSE OF TRAINING AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICESHIP IN THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND TRANSPORTATION (POWER) DEPARTMENTS.

1. Candidates finally selected for appointment under Regulation 3 will be appointed as special class apprentices for seven years in the first instance under an indenture, binding them to serve on the State Railways on the completion of their training if their services are required.

The continuance of the apprenticeship from year to year will depend on satisfactory reports being received from the authorities under whom the apprentice may be working. If at any time during his apprenticeship, an apprentice does not satisfy the superior authorities that he is making good progress he will be liable to be discharged from his apprenticeship.

2. The apprentices will be required to undergo practical and theoretical training in a Railway Workshop for the first three years of their apprenticeship. During this period they will be granted a stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem. At the end of each of the three years the candidates will be examined, and, if unsuccessful, will be discharged from their apprenticeship.

3. If successful at the examination at the close of the third year of the apprenticeship, well-reported on during the period of 3 years' training in the workshops and otherwise found suitable—

- (a) apprentices for the Mechanical Engineering department will be sent to an Engineering College to be prescribed by the Governor General in Council for a course of two years' training in the higher mechanical course; they will be required to continue practical work in the workshops during the college vacations;
- (b) apprentices for the Transportation (Power) department will be transferred to the Running department of State Railways for two years, during which period they will be required, from time to time, to attend courses at the Railway School/College of Transportation.

During this period of apprenticeship, the apprentices will be granted a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem.

4. At the expiration of the second period of training referred to in Rule 3 above, the apprentices will be examined, and will be listed in order of merit on the results of this examination and the examinations during the first 3 years of apprenticeship, taking also into account the reports on the apprentices received during the course of the apprenticeship referred to in Rule 1 above. Apprentices to the number of vacancies, for which the selection was made in the first instance, will be selected in direct order of merit for a further period of training for two years (see Rule 5 below), provided that they have attained the qualifying standard, and the others will be discharged from their apprenticeship.

Provided that if at least half the number of the apprentices, selected under Regulation 4 (a) to redress communal inequalities, do not become eligible for selection under this rule, the deficiency will be made good by direct selection, the number to be selected according to merit being reduced by the same number; in no case, however, will final selection be made if the apprentice has not attained the qualifying standard.

NOTE.—In working this proviso, the number of apprentices in the Electrical Engineering Department, appointed by selection in the first instance, finally selected for further training in the United Kingdom will also be taken into account.

5. Apprentices selected under Rule 4 above will be sent to the United Kingdom to undergo a further period of training for two years, as prescribed in Rule 6 below. During this period of training in the United Kingdom they will be granted a stipend of £250 per annum. They will be granted a free 2nd class passage to the United Kingdom, and during the period of voyage to the United Kingdom, their stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem will be continued.

NOTE 1.—While in the United Kingdom, apprentices will be under the supervision and control of the High Commissioner for India.

NOTE 2.—Any fee or premium, which may be required, in the opinion of the High Commissioner for India, to secure adequate training, will be paid by Government.

6. The course of training in the United Kingdom is detailed below:—

*Length of Course—two years.*

Special Class Apprentices will be required to specialise in either workshop practice or locomotive running work.

*Workshops (a).*—In the former case the whole period will be spent in a selected Locomotive or Carriage and Wagon Workshop under conditions existing for apprentices and improvers, three months of the time being spent in the Drawing Office and three months in the Correspondence or Accounts Section.

*Running (b).*—In the latter case, six months will be spent as a fitter in a Running Shed of a British Railway, six months as a fireman on running engines under conditions applying to ordinary staff, six months attached to a Running Shed Office, and six months in the Running Department of an electrified section of a railway.

*Theoretical.*—In all cases the apprentice will be required to attend, after working hours, a Technical College or special lectures on Engineering subjects, and before returning to India must qualify for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil or Mechanical Engineers.

7. (a) Apprentices who have successfully completed their training in the United Kingdom, and who will be appointed as Probationers in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments (*vide* Regulation 6), will be granted a free first class passage to India. The stipend of £250 p. a. will be continued during the period of voyage.

(b) Unsuccessful apprentices will be discharged from their apprenticeship, one month's notice of discharge being given along with the intimation that the apprentice has been unsuccessful. They may be granted a free second class passage back to India provided that they embark for India, within a period of three months from the date of intimation that they have been unsuccessful.

8. Except as provided for in Rule 7 (b) in all cases of discharge from apprenticeship, a week's notice will be given.

## APPENDIX II.

PERIOD AND COURSE OF TRAINING AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP FOR  
SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES APPOINTED BY SELECTION TO THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-  
ING DEPARTMENT.

1. Candidates finally selected for appointment under Regulation 3 will be appointed as special class apprentices for seven years in the first instance under an indenture, binding them to serve the State Railways on the completion of their training if their services are required.

The continuance of the apprenticeship from year to year will depend on satisfactory reports being received from the authorities under whom the apprentice may be working. If at any time during his apprenticeship an apprentice does not satisfy the superior authorities that he is making good progress he will be liable to be discharged from his apprenticeship.

2. The apprentices will be required to go through  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years' apprenticeship at Railway Workshops, consisting of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years' general workshop practice and 1 year in the Electrical Department, the practical training being accompanied during the whole period by theoretical training at a technical school. During the period of apprenticeship apprentices will be granted a stipend of Rs. 75 per mensem.

At the end of the first 18 months' training and at the close of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years' apprenticeship, the apprentices will be examined, and, if unsuccessful, will be discharged from their apprenticeship.

3. Apprentices, successful at the examinations referred to in Rule 2 above, will be sent to an Engineering College to be prescribed by the Governor General in Council for a course of training in higher Electrical Engineering for a period of 2 years; they will be required to continue practical work in the workshops during the college vacations.

During this period of apprenticeship apprentices will be granted a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem.

4. At the termination of the course of training referred to in Rule 3 above the apprentices will be examined, and successful candidates will be listed in order of merit on the results of this as well as the previous examination (*vide* Rule 2 above) taking also into account the reports on the apprentices, received during the course of the apprenticeship, referred to in Rule 1 above. Apprentices to the number of vacancies, for which the selection was made in the first instance, will be selected in direct order of merit for further training (see Rule 5 below) provided that they have attained the qualifying standard, and the others will be discharged from their apprenticeship.

5. (a) Apprentices selected under Rule 4 above will be sent to the United Kingdom to undergo a further training for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years. During this period of training they will be granted a stipend of £250 per annum. They will be granted a free second class passage to the United Kingdom, and during the period of voyage their stipend of Rs. 100 will be continued.

(b) Of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years' training in the United Kingdom, 2 years will be spent with a firm of repute specialising in the manufacture of electrical equipment and in a large power station, and six months in the running department of an electrified section of a railway.

The training will comprise:—

- (i) Test-bed experience.
- (ii) Correspondence and estimating.
- (iii) Boiler-house control.
- (iv) Engine-room control.
- (v) Electric Traction.

The training will be directed towards competence to supervise electrical work of the varied nature which may occur on Indian Railways, the most important of which are economical production, distribution and use of electricity for all purposes and the problems connected with electric traction.

NOTE 1.—While in the United Kingdom, apprentices will be under the supervision and control of the High Commissioner for India.

NOTE 2.—Any fee or premium, which may be required, in the opinion of the High Commissioner for India, to secure adequate training, will be paid by Government.

6. (a) Apprentices, who have successfully completed their training in the United Kingdom, and who will be appointed as Probationers in the Electrical Engineering Department (*vide* Regulation 6), will be granted a free first class passage to India. The stipend of £250 per annum will be continued during the period of voyage.

(b) Unsuccessful apprentices will be discharged from their apprenticeship, one month's notice of discharge being given along with the intimation that the apprentice has been unsuccessful. They may be granted a free second class passage back to India, provided that they embark for India within a period of three months from the date of intimation that they have been unsuccessful.

7. Except as provided for in Rule 6 (b) in all cases of discharge from apprenticeship, a week's notice will be given.

### APPENDIX III.

#### PERIOD AND COURSE OF TRAINING AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP FOR SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES APPOINTED TO THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT ON THE RESULTS OF THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

1. Candidates finally selected for appointment under Regulation 3 will be appointed as special class apprentices for five years in the first instance under an indenture, binding them to serve the State Railways on the completion of their training if their services are required.

The continuance of the apprenticeship from year to year will depend on satisfactory reports being received from the authorities under whom the apprentice may be working. If at any time during his apprenticeship an apprentice does not satisfy the superior authorities that he is making good progress he will be liable to be discharged from his apprenticeship.

2. The apprentices will be required to go through 2½ years' apprenticeship at Railway Workshops, consisting of 1½ years' general workshop practice and 1 year in electrical power houses and workshops under the supervision of the Electrical Engineer. During this period of apprenticeship apprentices will be granted a stipend of Rs. 100 p. m.

At the end of the first 18 months' training and at the close of 2½ years' apprenticeship the apprentices will be examined, and, if unsuccessful, will be discharged from their apprenticeship.

3. Successful apprentices will be listed in order of merit on the results of these examinations taking also into account reports on the apprentices, received during the course of the apprenticeship referred to in Rule 1 above. Apprentices to the number of vacancies, for which the selection was made in the first instance, will be selected in direct order of merit for further training (see Rule 4 below) provided that they have attained the qualifying standard, and the other will be discharged from their apprenticeship.

4. (a) Apprentices selected under Rule 3 above will be sent to the United Kingdom to undergo a further training for 2½ years. During this period of training they will be granted a stipend of £250 per annum. They will be granted a free second class passage to the United Kingdom, and during the period of voyage their stipend of Rs. 100 will be continued.

(b) Of the 2½ years' training in the United Kingdom, 2 years will be spent with a firm of repute specialising in the manufacture of electrical equipment and in a large power station, and six months in the running department of an electrified section of a railway.

The training will comprise:—

- (i) Test-bed experience.
- (ii) Correspondence and estimating.
- (iii) Boiler-house control.
- (iv) Engine-room control.
- (v) Electric Traction.

The training will be directed towards competence to supervise electrical work of the varied nature which may occur on Indian Railways, the most important of which are economical production, distribution and use of electricity for all purposes and the problems connected with electric traction.

NOTE 1.—While in the United Kingdom, apprentices will be under the supervision and control of the High Commissioner for India.

NOTE 2.—Any fee or premium, which may be required, in the opinion of the High Commissioner for India, to secure adequate training, will be paid by Government.

5. (a) Apprentices, who have successfully completed their training in the United Kingdom, and who will be appointed as Probationers in the Electrical Engineering Department (*vide* Regulation 6), will be granted a free first class passage to India. The stipend of £250 per annum will be continued during the period of voyage.

b) Unsuccessful apprentices will be discharged from their apprenticeship, one month's notice of discharge being given along with the intimation that the apprentice has been unsuccessful. They may be granted a free second class passage back to India, provided that they embark for India within a period of three months from the date of intimation that they have been unsuccessful.

6. Except as provided for in Rule 5 (b) in all cases of discharge from apprenticeship a week's notice will be given.

#### APPENDIX IV.

##### PERIOD AND COURSE OF TRAINING AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP FOR SPECIAL CLASS APPRENTICES APPOINTED TO THE SIGNAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT ON THE RESULTS OF THE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

1. Candidates finally selected for appointment under Regulation 3 will be appointed as special class apprentices for three years in the first instance under an indenture, binding them to serve the State Railways on the completion of their training if their services are required.

The continuance of the apprenticeship from year to year will depend on satisfactory reports being received from the authorities under whom the apprentice may be working. If, at any time during his apprenticeship, an apprentice does not satisfy the superior authorities that he is making good progress he will be liable to be discharged from his apprenticeship.

During the period of apprenticeship, apprentices will be granted a stipend of Rs. 100 p. m.

2. Apprentices will be required to undergo practical training for a period of 3 years, as detailed below:—

*1st year.*—Training in Railway workshops as follows:—

8 months in the Mechanical workshops; 4 months in the Electrical workshops. During this period apprentices will be employed in manufacturing Mechanical and Electrical Signalling appliances, and part of the time will be spent in the foundry, smithy and machine shop.

*2nd year.*—6 months in the Railway signal shops (fitting and erecting shop); six months on out-door erection of new signalling installations under a senior Signal Inspector.

*3rd year.*—First 3 months on out-door erection as in the 2nd year; 9 months in the Signal Engineer's office, chiefly in the Drawing Branch.

3. At the end of each of the three years the apprentices will be examined, and, if unsuccessful, will be discharged from their apprenticeship.

4. On the results of these examinations taking also into account the reports on the apprentices received from time to time, the apprentices will be listed in order of merit. Apprentices to the number of vacancies for which selection was made in the first instance, will be selected in order of merit for appointment as Probationers in the Signal Engineering Department, provided that they have attained the qualifying standard. Apprentices not so selected will be discharged from their apprenticeship.

5. In all cases of discharge from apprenticeship a week's notice will be given.

#### APPENDIX V.

##### PROVIDENT FUND AND GRATUITIES.

The following is a summary of the rules relating to Provident Fund and Gratuities applicable to officers appointed to the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power), Electrical Engineering and Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

*Provident Fund.*—The State Railway Provident Fund is established on the following basis:—

- (i) Every officer is required to subscribe to the Provident Fund at a uniform monthly rate of one-twelfth of emoluments, to which is added half-yearly a bonus at the rate of 100 per cent. of an officer's subscriptions for the half year.
- (ii) Compound interest at the rate of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum is allowed on the officer's subscription and bonus. This rate is subject to reconsideration should the rates, at which the Government of India borrow, undergo modification, six months' notice being given to members before any alteration is made.
- (iii) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is paid to him on quitting the service; or in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

*Gratuities.*—Officers of Indian State Railways are also eligible on retirement, at the discretion of the Railway Board, for gratuities for good, efficient, faithful and continuous service, on the following conditions:—

- (a) Completion of 30 years' service, or
- (b) Attainment of the age of 50 years, or
- (c) Retirement on account of permanent incapacity due to bodily or mental infirmity, or
- (d) Abolition of appointment due to a reduction of establishment, if other suitable employment cannot be found for the officer.

The amount of gratuity admissible is as follows:—

- (a) For service not exceeding 18 years, half a month's pay for each year of service, subject to a maximum of six months' pay;
- (b) For service in excess of 18 years, six months' pay plus half a month's pay for each year after the eighteenth, subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay or Rs. 25,000, whichever is less.

In case of an officer's death while in service, the gratuity is paid to his widow or children dependent on him.

#### APPENDIX VI.

##### PARTICULARS AS TO PAY OF OFFICERS OF INDIAN DOMICILE OF THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, TRANSPORTATION (POWER), ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND SIGNAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS OF THE SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.

1. The various ranks of the departments are at present as follows:—

###### 1.—Executive Officers on Senior or Junior Scale of Pay.

(a) Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power) and Electrical Engineering Departments.

Year of Service.	Pay.	
	Junior scale. Rs.	Senior scale. Rs.
1st	375	••
2nd	425	••
3rd	475	••
4th	525	625
5th	525	625
6th	575	675
7th	625	725
8th	625	725
9th	675	775
(Efficiency bar here.)		
10th	725	825
11th	775	875
12th	825	925
13th	875	975
14th	925	1,025
15th	975	1,025
16th	••	1,075
(Efficiency bar here.)		
17th	••	1,125
18th	••	1,175
19th	••	1,225
20th	••	1,275
21st	••	1,325
22nd	••	1,325
23rd	••	1,375
24th and over	••	

## (b) Signal Engineering Department.

Year of Service.	Pay.		Probationary period.
	Junior scale.	Senior scale.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1st	300	..	
2nd	350	..	
3rd	400	..	
4th	475	..	
5th	525	625	
6th	525	625	
7th	575	675	
8th	625	725	
9th	625	725	
10th	675	775	
	(Efficiency bar here.)		
11th	725	825	
12th	775	875	
13th	825	925	
14th	875	975	
15th	925	1,025	
16th	975	1,025	
17th	..	1,075	
	(Efficiency bar here.)		
18th	..	1,125	
19th	..	1,175	
20th	..	1,225	
21st	..	1,275	
22nd	..	1,275	
23rd	..	1,325	
24th	..	1,325	
25th and over	..	1,375	

## II.—Junior Administrative Officers.

(a) Mechanical Engineering Department—	Rs.
Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, N. W. Railway and E. I. Railway	1,950
Deputy Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, E. B. Rail- way	
Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway ..	1,750—50—2,000
(b) Transportation (Power) Department—	
Deputy Chief Operating Superintendent, E. I. Railway and N. W. Railway	1,950
Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Class I, G. I. P. Railway	1,750—50—2,000
Deputy Transportation Superintendent, Class II, G. I. P. Railway	
Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Rail- way ..	1,600—50—1,700
Personal Assistant to Chief Transportation Superinten- dent, G. I. P. Railway ..	
(c) Electrical Engineering Department—	
Chief Electrical Engineer, E. I. Railway ..	2,000—100—2,300
Senior Electrical Engineer, N. W. Railway ..	1,800
Electrical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway ..	1,750
Deputy Locomotive Superintendent (Electrical), E. B. Railway ..	1,950
(d) Signal Engineering Department—	
Deputy Chief Engineer (Signals), E. I. Railway ..	1,950
Signal Engineer, N. W. Railway ..	1,950
Signal Engineer, E. B. Railway ..	1,800
Signal and Interlocking Engineer, G. I. P. Railway ..	1,650—50—1,750

III.—*Senior Administrative Officers.*

(a) Mechanical Engineering Department—	
Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. I. Railway ..	.. 2,750—125—3,000
Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway ..	.. 2,500—125—2,750
Chief Mechanical Engineer, N. W. Railway ..	.. 2,500
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, E. B. Railway ..	.. 2,300—100—2,500
(b) Transportation (Power) Department—	
Chief Operating Superintendent, E. I. Railway and N. W. Railway ..	.. 2,750—125—3,000
Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway ..	.. 2,500—125—2,750

2. The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

3. Pay will be drawn according to the junior scale, except when an officer is holding a charge which is declared to carry the senior scale of pay. No officer will, however, draw more than the pay of the ninth year of service (tenth year of service in the case of the Signal Engineering Department), unless the Agent is satisfied that he is fit to hold a charge carrying the senior scale of pay.

4. Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges which have been declared to carry the senior scale of pay. No officer on the senior scale of pay will draw more than the pay of the 16th year of service (17th year of service in the case of the Signal Engineering Department), unless the Railway Board are satisfied that he is fit for further promotion.

5. Promotions to administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection by the Railway Board; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

6. The administrative appointments shown under Transportation (Power) Department are also open to officers of the Transportation (Traffic) Department.

7. The administrative appointments shown under the Transportation (Power) Department are not reserved for officers of the Transportation (Power) or Transportation (Traffic) Department, and the Government of India reserve the right to appoint, at their discretion, an officer of any Department or Railway to any of these posts.

8. Officers of the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power), Electrical Engineering and Signal Engineering Departments are eligible for appointment to administrative posts in the Agency and the Divisions.

## APPENDIX VII.

## LIST OF EXAMINATIONS WHICH ARE RECOGNISED BY THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA), AS EXEMPTING FROM THE EXAMINATION FOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP.

(1) Final examinations leading up to the following degrees of Indian Universities:—

- B. E. of Bombay University.
- B. E. of Calcutta University (College of Engineering, Sibpur).
- B. E. of Madras University.
- B. Sc. (Engineering), Benares Hindu University.

(2) Associateship examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering.

(3) Engineering certificate examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

(4) Final examinations leading up to the following degrees of British Universities:—

*Oxford*.—B.A. with Honours in the Engineering Science Final Honours School.

*Cambridge*.—B.A. with Honours in Mechanical Science Tripos.

*St. Andrews*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Glasgow*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Edinburgh*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

*Dublin*.—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

*Durham*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

*London*.—B.Sc. (Internal or External degree) in Engineering, Ordinary or with Honours [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Mining) or the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)].

*Victoria University* (Manchester).—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours degree, or Ordinary degree from 1925 onwards), B.Sc. Technical in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

*Birmingham*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

*Liverpool*.—B. Engineering in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

*Leeds*.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

*Sheffield*.—B. Engineering in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours degree or Ordinary degree with a first class in the Final Examination).

*Bristol*.—B.Sc. in Civil or Mechanical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

*University of Wales*.—B.Sc. (In Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering).

*National University of Ireland*.—B.E.

*Queen's University, Belfast*.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

(5) Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

(6) Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

(7) Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

(8) Examinations for Diploma in Engineering:—

(a) City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.

(b) University College, London.

(c) King's College, London.

(9) Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury, for Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by Matriculated students or students who have passed the Institution studentship examination or its recognised equivalent.

(10) Examination for Certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering—Manchester.

(11) Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, provided an approved Matriculation examination has been passed before beginning the course.

(12) Naval Officers Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

(13) Examination for Professional Certificate for Constructors—Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

(14) Examinations of Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and South African Universities:—

(a) B.Sc. Examination in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree)—McGill University (Montreal).

(b) B.E. Examination in "Civil" or in "Mechanical and Electrical" Engineering—Sydney University.

(c) B.C.E., B. Mech. E. or B.E.E. Examination—Melbourne University.

(d) B.E. Examination in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering—New Zealand University.

(e) B.E. Examination in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering—Adelaide University.

(f) B.E. Examination in "Civil" or in "Mechanical and Electrical" Engineering—Queensland University.

(g) B.E. Examination—University of Western Australia.

(h) B. Sc. Examination in Engineering (until 1921)—South African University.

(i) B.Sc. Examination in Engineering—Cape Town University.

(j) B.Sc. Examination in "Civil" or in "Mechanical and Electrical" Engineering—Witwatersrand.

#### APPENDIX VIII.

SYLLABUS OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND SIGNAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS IN THE COMPULSORY SUBJECTS (a) (3), (a) (4) AND IN THE OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

(a) (3).—*Applied Mathematics*.

*Statics*.—Vectors, Notion of force, Gravitational or Engineer's unit of force. Various kinds of forces. Friction. Composition and resolution of concurrent forces. Moments. Parallel forces and centres of gravity. Couples. Conditions of equilibrium of non-current coplanar forces. Funicular polygon.

*Kinematics.*—Units of space and time. Rectilinear motion; motion of a projectile; angular motion; relative motion; simple harmonic motion.

*Kinetics.*—Newton's Laws. Absolute system of units. Linear momentum. Impact of elastic bodies. Impulse and impulsive forces. Angular momentum; moments of inertia and radii of gyration; impulsive torque. Centrifugal forces. Conical pendulum. Motion of the centre of mass. Cant on railway curves and banking of road tracks. Hoop stress and stress in the rim of a fly-wheel.

Work, power, kinetic and potential energy. Principle of energy—Kinetic energy due to rotation. Work done by a couple. Principle of Virtual work. Simple machines, mechanical advantage, and velocity ratio. Stable and unstable equilibrium. Deflection in a framed structure. Oscillations. Simple and Compound pendulum. Units and dimensions.

*Hydrostatics.*—Fluid pressure, its transmission, and measurement; density; specific gravity; metric system of units; resultant pressure; centre of pressure; equilibrium of floating bodies; metacentre. Laws of Boyle and Charles. Mixture of gases. Nature and action of simple hydraulic machines.

(a) (4).—*Electrical Engineering.*

Electric units. Commercial electrical measuring instruments for D. C. and A. C., their action and use in D. C., and A. C., circuits.

*Dynamo electric Machines.* Physical principles and essential parts of both Generators and Motors. Description of the standard form of field. Description of armature, lamination and its object, lap and wave windings, action of the armature winding and commutator. Arrangements of induced E. M. Fs. in wave and lap windings.

*Description of Commutator and Brush Gear.* Discussion of sparking at brushes and methods of dealing with it by contact resistance and E. M. Fs. Interpoles. Armature reaction.

*Description of continuous current dynamos, series, shunt and compound wound.* Method of regulating voltage, parallel running, characteristic curves.

*Shunt and series motors and their working characteristics, Motor Starters.* Losses in a motor and its Rating. Efficiency curves. Suitability of D. C. motor for different types of load.

*Alternative current Principles,* graphical representation of an A. C. frequency, phase and effective value of current and voltage. Use of rotating vectors. Resistance. Inductance and capacity. Power factor. Three-phase circuits and measurement of three-phase power supply. Production of rotatory field. Star and mesh connections.

*Description of single and three-phase generators.* Synchronising and parallel running.

*Description of single and three-phase motors.* Induction motors. Squirrel cage and wound motors. Methods of starting.

*Transformers, Convertors and Motor-Generators.* General description and discussion of their action and construction.

*Accumulators. Boosters.* Installation and upkeep.

*Switchboard and arrangement of measuring, controlling and protective devices for D. C. and A. C. supply.*

*Mechanism of distribution of electric supply—Busbars. Feeders. Distributors and internal wiring.* Requirements to be satisfied by conductors used in distribution as regards voltage regulation, reliability and economy. Value of high tension, three-wire system Balancers. Comparison of D. C. and A. C. Systems of Transmission and Distribution as regards amount of copper required for mains.

*Overhead and underground mains.* Principal types of cables used. Types of poles and insulators. Lightning arrestors.

*Voltage drop in the D. C. and A. C. circuits and Transmission Lines.*

*Insulation resistance and its measurement, the megger.*

*Calculation of size of conductors.*

*Three-phase Transmission and Distribution.* Various systems in use.

*Transmission lines and arrangements at Power and Sub-Stations.*

*Internal wiring for power and light.* Various systems in use. Testing for insulation and resistance and localisation of faults. Wiring rules.

*General principles of electric lighting.* Lighting of rooms and streets. Description of lamps and fittings in general use.

*Electric heating apparatus.*

*Capital and maintenance costs.* Cost of wiring per point. Systems of charging for electric energy.

(b) (1).—*Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism).*

*Heat.*—The methods of calorimetry and thermometry. Vapour-pressure, critical temperature and pressure. Conduction and diffusion of heat and the determination of constants. Radiation and absorption; laws of cooling. Theory of exchanges; methods of measuring radiation. Laws of thermodynamics; simple applications.

*Light.*—Velocity of light. Illumination, Photometry. Achromatism in lens systems; direct-vision spectroscope.

The wave theory; simple interference phenomena. Huygen's principle. Explanation of straight line propagation, reflexion, and refraction of light. Action of mirrors, lenses, etc., reviewed from this standpoint. Simple diffraction phenomena. Gratings and wave-length determination. Spectrum analysis; Doppler's principle. Double refraction and polarization of light; rotatory polarization; simple applications.

*Magnetism.*—Forces on a magnet in a magnetic field. Determination of axes and moment of magnet. Magnetic potential, level surfaces. Interaction of two short magnets; determination of field strength. Magnetic shell; its potential energy in magnetic field. Total normal induction. Gauss' theorem; number of lines of force. Magnetic induction in iron, etc. Theory of magnetism.

The magnetic field of the earth; the elements and their variations; the compass and its corrections.

*Electricity.*—Electric capacity; specific inductive capacity. Distribution of electricity on surface of conductors; images. Value of electric force in simple cases of distribution. The mechanical force on charged conductors; energy of electrified systems. The dielectric medium; dielectric displacement currents.

Wheatstone's bridge; specific resistance; resistance thermometers. Conductivity of electrolytes; ionization; migration phenomena; accumulators. Standard cells; the potentiometer system of measurement. Thermo-electricity; application of thermo-dynamics; thermo-electric diagrams. Electro-magnetic induction; coefficients of induction; induction coils. Energy of circuit carrying current when placed in a magnetic field; mechanical force on conductors carrying current; moving coil instruments. Lenz's Law; illustration from dynamos and motors, etc. Determination of current resistance, E. M. F. in absolute measure. The discharge of a condenser; electric waves. Elementary theory of the electron.

The elementary theory of the continuous current dynamo and motor, and of the alternating current dynamo. General principles of the application of electricity to lighting, power-transmission, telegraphy, etc.

*Sound.*—The transmission of energy through material media by wave-motion; speed of propagation of waves of permanent type. Nature of musical sounds; pitch; scales. Reflection and refraction of sound; influence of wave-length. The vibration of strings, bars, plates and gas columns; resonance. Interference and diffraction phenomena. Analysis of sound. Measurement of wave-length, velocity and pitch.

(b) (2).—*Chemistry and Metallurgy.*

(i) General Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, including chemical theory.

(ii) The chemistry of metals (omitting the rare metals) treated more fully and including the more elementary metallurgical processes.

The syllabuses are given below:—

(i) *Chemistry, Inorganic, including Chemical Theory.*—Methods of determining equivalent, atomic and molecular weights; the atomic theory; valency; properties of gases; transition from gaseous to liquid state; vapour pressure and boiling point; osmotic pressure; theory of electrolytic dissociation; electrolysis; relation of chemical energy to electrical energy and to heat; law of mass action; catalysis; relation of physical properties to chemical constitution.

The descriptive portion will include the elements and their compounds studied from the standpoint of the periodic classification, omitting the rare metals.

*The elements of Organic Chemistry.*—The composition and relations of some of the typical carbon compounds; isomerism; polymerism; purification of organic substances; distillation; crystallization; criteria of purity; boiling point; melting point; methods of ultimate analysis of organic compounds; calculation of molecular weight from empirical formulæ; constitutional formulæ. Methane; ethane; ethylene, acetylene; methylchloride; methylene dichloride; chloroform; bromoform; iodoform; carbon tetrachloride; methyl alcohol; ethyl alcohol; ether; formaldehyde; acetaldehyde; chloral; formic acid; acetic acid; butyric acid; stearic acid; esters; simple amines; oxalic acid; malonic acid; succinic acid; glycerol; the fats; lactic acid; tartaric acid; citric acid; the carbo-hydrates; starch; benzene; toluene; chlorobenzene; nitrobenzene; aniline; benzene sulphonic acid; diazobenzene; benzaldehyde; benzoic acid; benzyl alcohol.

(ii) A. Outlines of the main metallurgical processes of the following metals, their chief uses and tests:—

Sodium, Potassium, Copper, Silver, Magnesium, Calcium, Zinc, Nickel, Bismuth, Mercury, Aluminium, Tin, Lead, Antimony, Iron, Chromium and Manganese.

B. General metallurgy of iron—Blast furnace; grading of pig iron; manufacture of wrought iron; effect of carbon, silicon, sulphur and phosphorus on cast iron; cement steel; shear steel; crucible steel; detailed consideration of effect of carbon, silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, nickel, manganese, chromium, tungsten, molybdenum and vanadium on steel; Bessemer Process; Open-hearth process; Electrical furnaces for steel making.

C. Introduction to the study of Metallography—Solid solutions; Eutectics; Hardening; Annealing; Tempering; Alloys; Brasses; Bronzes. Welding of metals.

D. Electric Furnaces.

E. Electroplating.

F. Rusting and corrosion of metals.

G. Boiler water—Hardness of water; methods of softening.

(b) (3)—*Prime Movers.*

*Fuel, Gas Plants and Boilers—*

- (a) *Fuel*.—Coal, wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc., physical characteristics; approximate chemical composition; heat of combustion.
- (b) *Gas Plants*.—Gas-Producers; pressure and suction plants; arrangement and working.
- (c) *Boilers*.—Draught; natural, forced and induced. Ordinary forms of stationary, locomotive, marine water-tube and other types; heating surface, fire-grate area; boiler efficiency; superheaters; feed-water heaters; accessories and management.

*Theory of Heat Engines—*

- (a) Thermodynamical principles; Carnot's cycle; perfect heat engine; second law.
- (b) *Air Engines*.—Stirling and other forms.
- (c) *Internal Combustion Engines*.—Gas, oil and petrol engines; engines with fluid pistons; types and working; features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures; efficiencies.
- (d) *Steam*.—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam; heat-diagrams, etc.
- (e) Steam Engines and turbines, with special reference to modern developments.
- (f) *Refrigerating plant*.—Theory and general arrangement of the more common types.
- (g) *Air Compressors*.—Theory of pneumatic working.

*Generating Plants, Accessories and Details—*

- (a) General arrangement and construction of the more important types.
- (b) Condensers, air-pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.
- (c) Carburettors and systems of ignition.
- (d) Cylinders, pistons, cross-heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves and valve gears, glands and pipes.
- (e) *Engine-Testing*.—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas and oil; brakes and dynamometers; indicators and indicator diagrams.

(b) (4)—*Hydraulics and Hydraulic Machines.*

*Hydraulics*.—Definitions relating to flow of water; stream-line motion. Bernoulli's theorem. Venturimeter.

Flow of water through small and large orifices; drowned orifices; sudden enlargements and contraction in flow of water. Time of emptying tanks. Flood absorptive capacity of tanks.

Flow of water over notches and weirs.

Flow of water through pipes; hydraulic gradients; losses of head due to bends, contractions and sudden enlargements; losses of head through siphons. Impacts at bends and thrust-blocks.

Flow of water in open channels and in pipes; Chezy, Basin, Kutters and other formulæ and their applications; cross-sections of greatest efficiency.

Calculations of afflux and back-water curve.

Gauging the flow of water in open channels; water-meters.

NOTE.—There will be no practical examination in any of the subjects.

Hydraulics and Hydrostatics of weirs and other canal works.  
Hydrokinetics; uniform and steady flow; stream-line and turbulent motion.  
Bernoulli's theorem and its application.

Discharge through orifices and mouth pieces, and over notches and weirs. Variable heads. Laws of fluid friction. Head lost due to friction.

*Hydraulic Machinery.*—Impact of water on fixed and moving vanes. Turbines; impulse and reaction. Description of different types of turbines. Determination of vane-angles.

Efficiencies of turbine plant. Governing.

*Pumps.*—Reciprocating centrifugal and turbine.

#### APPENDIX IX.

##### REGULATIONS FOR THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, TRANSPORTATION (POWER), ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND SIGNAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS OF THE SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.

(These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider, on the report of the Medical Board, to be physically disqualified for the Railway services; and that their discretion is in no respect limited by these Regulations.)

1. To be passed as fit for an appointment as an officer of the Mechanical Engineering, Transportation (Power), Electrical Engineering and Signal Engineering Departments, a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.

2. In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest-girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race, it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates.

NOTE.—The following table of correlation of age, height and chest-girth is to be used as a guide in the examination of candidates of European race:—

##### Physical Equivalents.

Age last birthday.	Height without shoes.	Girth when fully expanded.	Chest range of expansion not less than.	
			Inches.	Inches.
16	60 and under 62 inches	..	..	32½
	62 " " 65 "	..	..	33½
	65 " " 68 "	..	..	33½
	68 " " 72 "	..	..	34
17	72 and upwards	..	..	34½
	62 and under 65 inches	..	..	33½
	65 " " 68 "	..	..	34
	68 " " 72 "	..	..	35
18	72 and upwards	..	..	34
	62 and under 65 inches	..	..	34½
	65 " " 68 "	..	..	35
	68 " " 72 "	..	..	35½
19	72 and upwards	..	..	34½
	62½ and under 65 inches	..	..	34½
	65 " " 68 "	..	..	35
	68 " " 70 "	..	..	35½
20	70 " " 72 "	..	..	36
	72 and upwards	..	..	34½
	62½ and under 65 inches	..	..	34½
	65 " " 68 "	..	..	35
21	68 " " 70 "	..	..	35
	70 " " 72 "	..	..	35½
	72 and upwards	..	..	36
	62½ and under 65 inches	..	..	34½
upwards.	65 " " 68 "	..	..	35
	68 " " 70 "	..	..	35½
	70 " " 72 "	..	..	36
	72 and upwards	..	..	36½

3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:—He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together, and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or outer sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity, and with the heels, valves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters. No fixed limit of height is enforced.

4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:—He will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted around the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind, and its lower edge the upper part of the nipples in front. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times, and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted, and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33-35, 34-36½, etc. In recording the measurements, fractions of less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch should not be noted.

5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds. Fractions of a pound should not be noted.

6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The results of each test will be recorded.

(i) *General.*—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any morbid conditions of the eyes, eyelids or contiguous structures, of such a sort as to render, or to be likely at a future date to render, him unfit for service.

(ii) *Visual Acuity.*—The candidate will be examined, with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers, to determine his acuity of vision, and the examination will include two tests, one for distant and the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately. No candidate will be accepted whose Visual Acuity falls below the following standards:—

	The one eye.		The other eye.	
Distant vision—				
without glasses	..	..	..	6/12
corrected with glasses	..	..	..	6/6
Manifest Hyperopia	..	..	..	1·5
Near vision—				
with or without glasses	..	..	..	0·6
				0·6

(iii) *Colour perception.*—The candidate will be examined for colour knowledge with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers. Any defect of colour perception will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

(iv) *Night Blindness.*—The candidate's Night Vision will be tested, with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Advisory Committee of Medical Officers, to ascertain whether or not he suffers from night blindness. The candidate who under the conditions of the ordinary Test for Visual Acuity has 6/6 Vision with both eyes open, with or without glasses, will be rejected, if, under the conditions of the Night Blindness Test, his vision with both eyes open, with or without glasses, falls below 6/24.

(v) *Field of Vision.*—The fields of vision of the candidate's eyes will be examined with the apparatus and according to the methods prescribed by the Railway Board's Standing Advisory Committee of Medical Officers. Any defect will be a cause for rejection of the candidate.

7. The Urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded.

8. The following additional points should be observed:—

- (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear;
- (b) that his speech is without impediment;
- (c) that his teeth are in good order and that he is provided with dentures where necessary for effective masticulation (well filled teeth will be considered sound);
- (d) that his chest is well formed, and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound; and that his blood pressure is within normal limits;
- (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;

- (f) that he is not ruptured;
- (g) that he does not suffer from a severe degree of hydrocele, varicocele, varicose veins or piles;
- (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed, and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
- (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
- (j) that there is no congenital malformation or defect;
- (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution; and
- (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination.

When any defect is found it must be noted and the medical examiners should state their opinion as to whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate. If the condition is remediable by operation it should be so stated.

#### ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX IX.

##### FORM OF DECLARATION AS TO HEALTH TO BE COMPLETED BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE SUPERIOR GRADES OF SERVICE ON STATE RAILWAYS.

*Statement by candidate for appointment as.....*

The candidate must make the statement required below prior to his medical examination, and must sign the Declaration appended thereto in the presence of the Medical Board.

1. State your name in full (in Block Letters).

2. State place of birth.

3. State your age and date of birth.

4. Furnish the following particulars concerning your family:—

Father's age, if living, and state of health.	Father's age at death, and cause of death.	No. of brothers living, their ages and state of health.	No. of brothers dead, their ages at, and cause of, death.

Mother's age, if living, and state of health.	Mother's age at death, and cause of death.	No. of sisters living, their ages and state of health.	No. of sisters dead, their ages at, and cause of, death.

5. Have any of your near relations suffered from tuberculosis (consumption, scrofula), cancer, asthma, fits, epilepsy, insanity, or any other nervous disease?
6. Have you ever been out of India? Where, and for what period and how long since?
7. Have you ever served in the Navy, Army, Air Force, or in any Government Department?
8. Have you ever been examined—
  - (a) for Life Insurance or/and
  - (b) by any Government Medical Officer or State Medical Board, Civil or Military? If so, state details, and with what result?
9. Have you ever—
  - (a) had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma, inflammation of lungs, pleurisy, heart disease, fainting attacks, rheumatism, appendicitis, epilepsy, insanity or other nervous disease, discharge from or other disease of the ear, syphilis, gonorrhœa, or
  - (b) had any other disease or injury which required confinement to bed or medical or surgical treatment, or
  - (c) undergone any surgical operation, or
  - (d) suffered from any illness, wound or injury sustained while on active service with His Majesty's Forces during the war which began in 1914?
10. Have you rupture?
11. Have you varicocele, varicose veins or piles?
12. Is your vision in each eye good? (Candidates who wear spectacles are requested to bring the prescription for their glasses with them).
13. Is your hearing in each ear good?
14. Have you any congenital or acquired malformation, defect or deformity?
15. When were you last vaccinated?
16. Is there any further matter concerning your health not covered by the above questions which should be communicated to the Medical Examiner(s)?

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

*New Delhi, the 3rd December 1927.*

**APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 59.—The services of Captain C. A. Scott, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for employment as Port Officer, Calcutta, with effect from the 14th November 1927.

G. M. YOUNG,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1927.

## PART IA.

**Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.**

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*New Delhi, the 6th December, 1927.*

**No. 86-I/27-C & C.**—The following Interim Report of the Delegates of India to the Eighth Assembly of the League of Nations is published for general information:—

To the Right Honourable the EARL OF BIRKENHEAD, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My LORD,

We beg to submit our Report on the Eighth (Ordinary) Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva from the 5th to the 27th September, at which we had the honour to represent India.

2. Following the precedent of previous years we have prepared an Interim Report, because we feel that those to whom we are responsible, and the public in India, are entitled to early information of our proceedings, and because the preparation and printing of the complete record of the work of the delegation will necessarily take a considerable time. This report, therefore, consists of a survey of matters of general interest, and a description of those in which the interests of India are affected, and of the part played by delegates of India in the discussions. The Final Report will reproduce the bulk of this report, together with the text of the Resolutions adopted by the Assembly, and certain reports of Committees and speeches.

### The Indian and British Empire Delegations.

3. Numerically the Indian Delegation was the same as last year, but we had the advantage of including among us four members—His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Sir Edward Chamier and Sir B. K. Mullick—who had had previous experience of the work of the Assembly. We held no meeting of the Delegation before leaving London, on account of the practical difficulty of

assembling a sufficient number of delegates. On most occasions such a meeting would be desirable, if not necessary, but on this occasion there was in fact no question of outstanding importance affecting India except the resolutions of the Economic Conference, and the majority of us were generally familiar with the position and were not in need of guidance on matters of practice and principle. A meeting of the Delegation was held on the day on which we reached Geneva, and on the same day we attended a meeting of all the Delegations of the British Empire convened by the leader of the British Delegation, Sir Austen Chamberlain. Throughout the period of the Assembly we maintained coherence among ourselves by meetings of the Delegation and otherwise, and co-ordination was effected between the Empire Delegations by meetings of leaders and by meetings of the delegates who represented the Empire Delegations on the several Committees. It will be obvious that the Delegations of the British Empire exercise a very great influence in the League so long as they are united, and on the big political questions in which other groups of Powers who are not united by an Imperial bond such as ours act in concert, it is especially desirable that the British Empire should pursue a single policy. The Indian Delegation is not constitutionally in the same position as those of the Dominions, but we believe that the obligation to make the action of the Indian Delegation conform to that of the British Delegation is practically confined to those questions on which the Empire Delegations must of necessity, and in fact do, act together, and that Indian policy is determined on independent lines in those matters in which India really possesses an independent interest. Moreover, those problems of a political character in which the attitude of India might be affected by her present constitutional position are predominantly of an European character and have little direct interest for India, whereas those departments of the work of the League in which India has the greatest practical interest are scarcely, if at all, influenced by political and constitutional relations. It follows accordingly that, in our view, the actual liberty of the Indian Delegation to follow an independent policy corresponds to the liberty which the Indian Delegation would in fact exercise if the constitutional status of India within the Empire were different.

#### Opening of the Eighth Session.

4. The proceedings of the Assembly were opened on the 5th September by His Excellency M. Enrique Villegas (Chilian Ambassador at Rome and representative on the Council of the League), acting as President of the Council. The credentials of the delegates were verified by a Committee on which His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala served. A list of the members of each Delegation will be found in our Final Report.

5. Forty-nine States were presented out of a total number of 55 States, Spain, Brazil, and certain other South American States being absentees. The Assembly was attended by a larger number of Foreign Ministers (21) than has ever previously been present, by the President of the Swiss Confederation, and by the Prime Ministers of Luxemburg and Lithuania. His Excellency Dr. Alberto Guani (first delegate of Uruguay) was elected President after a close contest, in which His Excellency Count Mensdorff (the first delegate of Austria) was the other candidate. The election of Vice-Presidents, members of the General Committee and of the Agenda Committee proceeded in accordance with the usual routine which has been described in reports of previous delegations.

6. The Assembly opened in an atmosphere of some uncertainty and even depression as to the present position and future outlook of the League. This atmosphere had been precipitated by the resignations not long before the date on which the Assembly met of Viscount Cecil and M. de Jouvenel from the British and French Delegations respectively. These resignations were taken as indicating a view that the Great Powers were showing a tendency to settle problems among themselves without resort to the League, and that too uncompromising an attitude was being adopted in regard to the great problem of Disarmament by some of those on whose attitude progress mainly depended. The general debate was expected to range over these two topics, and it was felt in many quarters that the Eighth Assembly, although having before it an agenda of no abnormal importance, might be of critical significance in regard to the future of the League. These expectations were not falsified. There were a number of subjects in which fundamental questions were treated from all points of view, and there was a tendency to precipitate dramatic developments. If some of the results which emerged were of moral, rather than of political or constitutional importance, it should be realised that the ideals on which the League is based represent a fundamental change in the practice of international politics; that such a change can only proceed with safety on evolutionary lines, and that for the purpose of such an evolution a moral stimulus may be effective when instruments of precision would be premature and dangerous. Before indicating in greater detail the lines of the debate, we shall express our belief that the general issue afforded no justification for pessimism, while at the other end of the scale it emphasised the necessity for a proper relation between ideas and facts. The need for tempering enthusiasm with patience

is, in our view, admirably expressed in the Report of the Director of the International Labour Office for 1927 which was placed before the Assembly, from which the following passage may be usefully reproduced:—

“ It is impossible not to realise the immense gulf which separates what has been achieved from what was hoped in 1919, when mankind, for a brief moment rose to heights unknown before. At that time, immediately after the great catastrophe of the war, an effort was made to organise human life on a basis of solidarity and peace, and the nations collaborated with one another in setting up a new structure. At that time almost everyone cherished the illusion that international life would at once come into being and that a new era was on the point of beginning.

“ The reality is not what was then supposed. International institutions can only establish themselves by long, obstinate and patient efforts. This has been the experience of the League of Nations as regards international security and disarmament. The apprehensions and anxieties which have been deeply rooted in the heart of mankind by centuries of war cannot be uprooted all at once. The sovereign States are still inclined to rely on themselves for securing the necessary guarantee of security.”

7. Although these political and constitutional subjects dominated the debate, many speakers concerned themselves with pointing out that other subjects might be regarded as of no less importance; that for non-European Members these subjects might even be of greater importance, and that while there might be an apparent and temporary lack of success in the League's treatment of political subjects, notable successes in the non-political spheres of activity did much to restore the balance. Conspicuous among these is the success of the International Economic Conference of last May, and other spheres in which valuable work has been, or is in course of being, done are those of Health, Intellectual Co-operation, International Law and Social Reforms.

#### Speech of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.

8. The General Debate in the Assembly was opened by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, in a speech which emphasised this aspect of the work of the League. The text will be found in our Final Report, but we will reproduce here a summary.

9. After congratulating the Secretary-General and his staff on the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of which the documents before the Assembly were an indication, he referred to the unique position of India in the League, and spoke of the effect which the world opinion developed by the League might have upon India. He said that the quest of the ideal was one of the strongest characteristics of his race, and that as an Indian he felt at home in an Assembly which expected and indeed assumed the existence of idealism in all its members. While appreciating the value to his own country of its participation in the League, he expressed the hope that the presence of delegates from India and other distant countries was of some value to the League by preserving its character of universality and marking the distinction between a real League of Nations and a mere concert of Powers. He then referred, with examples, to the way in which India had been fulfilling in practice the ideals of the League. It was a matter for sincere congratulation that the League was in its turn realising the importance of Indian and eastern problems. But it was not easy for his countrymen, remote and absorbed in their own problems, to realise in a concrete way how the ideals of the League were being converted into practice, and he would welcome any increase in the relations between the practical work of the League and the actual interests of India. He stated his belief that it was through the technical organisations of the League that the ideals of the League could be most adequately realised in the non-European countries, and he therefore proceeded to deal in some detail with its work in the spheres of health and economics. He spoke of the importance of the Health Organisation, and in particular of its Bureau at Singapore, in assisting the control of epidemics, and he welcomed the projected tour in India of medical officers associated with the League as the first occasion on which a League organisation would come into direct personal contact with India, a contact from which he anticipated valuable results, both from the technical and from the wider aspect. He emphasised the special interest of India in the work of the Economic Conference from which the important and extremely encouraging fact had emerged that in spite of the diversity of theories and the legitimate national sentiments of those who took part there was a unanimous desire that the Conference should mark the beginning of a new era in international commerce. He referred to the present fiscal policy of India and showed that it was harmonious in principle with the conclusions of the Conference. He greatly hoped that the attitude of the League towards the work of the Conference would demonstrate its interest in the problems and conditions of countries far removed from the scene of European economic life, but forming nevertheless important factors in the sum total of world economy. He finished by saying that India was not only content but most willing and anxious to take part in the labours of the League.

**The Technical Work of the League.**

10. The position which this speech occupied in the order of the debate assured it of the attention which it deserved, and we believe that it, together with speeches made by members of the Indian Delegation later on in the Second Committee, did much to fortify the position of India in regard to an effective participation in the technical work of the League, which is, as we have already indicated, that part of the League's work most directly beneficial to India in present circumstances. There were other speakers also who set themselves to emphasise the success as well as the importance of the League's technical activities, and particularly those in the economic sphere. Sir E. Hilton Young, who opened his

are tenable for three years, and the three States which retire from the Council each year must normally wait for three years before being eligible for re-election. But a retiring State may be declared eligible for immediate re-election by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly. Of the three States which retired this year, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and San Salvador, the first named applied for a declaration of re-eligibility and it was known that her application was regarded with favour by Great Britain, France and Germany on the ground that the presence on the Council of all the Locarno Powers was desirable. The application failed because of the evident determination of the lesser Powers to make the principle of rotation a reality. Consequently Cuba, Finland and Canada were elected. The election of Canada is notable because this is the first occasion on which a Dominion member of the British Empire has acquired a seat on the Council.

#### Assembly Debate on Arbitration, Security and Disarmament.

13. We have now to deal with the subject of Disarmament, with which are associated those of Arbitration and Security. It will be remembered that at its Seventh Ordinary Session in September 1926, the Assembly adopted a resolution requesting the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament, appointed in 1925, to hasten the completion of its work so that it might be able to draw up a programme for a Conference on Disarmament early in 1927. The Conference has not yet been convened, but much useful work has been done. The Preparatory Committee has prepared what has been called a "first reading" draft of a Convention on Disarmament, though it has not been able to secure anything like unanimity on several of the most important points. It has also devoted much time to the consideration of such subjects as the working of the organs of the League in times of crisis, technical methods for the reduction and limitation of armaments, and the relations between the economic and military resources of States, and to special questions such as chemical warfare, civil aviation and defence budgets.

14. At the opening of the Assembly this year it seems to have been felt by many that little more could be done by the Preparatory Committee until greater international security had been attained, and most of the proposals that were put forward in the Assembly and in the Third Committee were designed to deal with this difficulty. At the third meeting of the Assembly the Dutch Delegation submitted a draft resolution to the effect that the time had come to resume the study of the principles on which the Geneva Protocol of 1924 was based, and it was suggested that the study of those principles along with the report of the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament should be referred to the appropriate Committees of the Assembly. It will be remembered that the Geneva Protocol of 1924 was designed to secure compulsory arbitration in international disputes if conciliation by the Council failed, and to provide for individual and collective action by States at the request of the Council against a recalcitrant State. This proposal received some support in the Assembly, but several Delegations objected to it on the grounds that it would inevitably reopen the discussions of 1924, that there was no hope of agreement, and that the proposal would probably do little more than call attention once more to the reasons why several States had been unable to accept the Protocol. Sir Austen Chamberlain stated that the British Government was still unable to accept compulsory arbitration of the kind contemplated by the Protocol or to undertake responsibilities such as the Protocol would lay upon the British Government. The Dutch Delegation then modified their proposal by substituting "the principles of arbitration, security and disarmament" for "the principles of the Geneva Protocol." So modified the Dutch proposal was referred to the Third Committee for consideration. There was also referred to the Third Committee a proposal by the Polish Delegation that the Assembly should record a declaration that all wars of aggression are and always shall be prohibited, that every pacific means must be employed to settle disputes of every description which may arise between States, and that States Members of the League are under an obligation to conform to these principles. Many Delegations pointed out that this resolution would add nothing to what was already contained in the Covenant, but others maintained that a solemn declaration of this kind was of great value. In deference to the views of the latter the Third Committee accepted the proposal and the Assembly passed a resolution accordingly.

15. The debate in the Assembly was of intense interest, and all aspects of the question were frankly and fully deliberated. It would be impossible to summarise the discussion briefly, and we must content ourselves with indicating some of its leading features. Jonkheer Beelaerts van Blokland, the first delegate of the Netherlands, referring to the Dutch resolution which we have alluded to above, reminded the Assembly that in 1926 the first delegate of the Netherlands had used the following words: "The Protocol is not dead; it is most certainly not buried; it but slumbers. Do not let us seek now to remodel or perfect it, rather let it rest." He said that, while these words were fully justified and entirely reasonable on the eve of the conclusion of the Locarno Treaties, he thought that if this state of rest were to be prolonged it might degenerate into lethargy. It was necessary to continue the study of the important principles underlying the Protocol, and the Assembly must realise that public opinion in different countries was moving in this direction, and that, particularly

in overseas countries, there was a growing current of opinion which had adopted as its watchword "The outlawry of war." The principle of compulsory international jurisdiction was a necessary complement of these ideas, but if this end was to be achieved the Great Powers must not continue to shirk obligations. The speech of the Dutch delegate and the resolution which he moved profoundly influenced the current and character of the subsequent debates, and it is a conspicuous example of the part played by the lesser Powers in the Eighth Assembly. M. Politis, the Greek delegate and one of the authors of the 1924 Protocol, said that, if he had rightly understood the speech with which the Dutch proposal was introduced, the purpose in view was to revert to the idea of general compulsory arbitration. This would be the idea of the Protocol, with its fundamental basis of compulsory arbitration but without the system of sanctions. He did not believe that, in the present state of affairs, it would be wise or practicable to bring up the Protocol again, this belief being based on the fact that the obstacles which wrecked its progress before were still unchanged. Circumstances hardly warranted the hope that there was at present any likelihood of overcoming the obstacles to compulsory arbitration, and even if that were not so he could not conceive of compulsory arbitration as an element of security unless accompanied by an adequate system of sanctions. The cause of the Protocol would be hindered rather than served if a demand were made to take it up in fractions or segments, and he thought that the counsel of wisdom was to wait patiently in the belief that public opinion would soon declare itself in a manner which would enable the Protocol to emerge as an international reality. He went on to say that if security was a necessary preliminary to disarmament, and if security itself was founded on justice, justice in its turn was based on the existence of law, and he therefore attached great importance to the work which the League had done and would continue to do in the development and enrichment of international law.

16. Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, said that he could not be content with the pessimistic policy of waiting which had been advocated by M. Politis. He could not believe that the proposal of the Polish Delegation for a solemn declaration prohibiting all wars of aggression if adopted by the Assembly would have no effect on the present situation. Many might prefer to work by means of Conventions having binding force, but he felt that faith in an ideal could be as important as a legal formula. It was not the mere clauses of a treaty which brought about peace, but the spirit of the peoples and the consciences of their responsible leaders. As evidence of the belief of the German Government in arbitration, he intended during the present session of the Assembly to append his signature to the optional clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. A promise had been made that the disarmament of the nations which were vanquished in the war should be a preliminary to general disarmament, and he appealed to the Assembly not to betray the faith which had been placed in the sanctity of this pledge. Dr. Stresemann further developed the German view in regard to disarmament in a speech in the Assembly after the report of the Third Committee had been presented. He said that Germany was emphatically of opinion that the commencement of general disarmament should not be dependent on fresh guarantees of security, which was indeed the standpoint of the Assembly of 1926. He welcomed the resolutions of the Third Committee as being a satisfactory result of difficult negotiations. Every step forward in general disarmament would itself provide fresh elements of security for the whole world. Armaments could not, and should not, form the basis of security, and they were not even the most effective protection. The success of Germany in overcoming the psychological difficulties of disarmament presented by her great military traditions ought to make it easier for other countries to follow suit. He concluded by saying that the entire institution of the League could not live and be effective until the duty of general disarmament had been discharged and until in consequence the conditions necessary for that atmosphere required for a common and collective guarantee of peace had been fulfilled.

17. M. Briand made a speech such as the Assembly has learnt to expect of him, which appeared to be designed rather to create a favourable atmosphere and to restore confidence than to make any precise or concrete contribution to the subject matter of the debate. He said that the strength of the League lay in the trust of the peoples; they did not always reason, but they had an instinctive feeling of trust in the League; they knew that without the League there was always the danger of a renewal of strife. Alluding to the speech of M. Politis, he said that the peoples were prepared to wait, but not to wait indefinitely.

18. Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was the last of the representatives of the Great Powers to speak in the opening debate, said that Great Britain had proved by her deeds her desire to see a real and large reduction of armaments; the British Army had been reduced immediately peace was secured to less than its pre-war level, and the British Fleet could not be compared with the Fleet which Great Britain had maintained not merely during the war but before the war. Turning from disarmament to arbitration, he asked the Assembly to bear in mind the special conditions of the British Empire, which was not a unitary system of government, such as prevailed in other countries, but a great community of free and equal nations, each autonomous, united in the oldest League of Peace in the world. It was not easy for such an Empire to accept obligations which could be readily undertaken by a homogeneous State speaking with the voice of a single Government. He claimed that Great

Britain had arbitrated more grave problems than any other country in the world, and gave as a special instance the case of the Iraq frontier, in which Great Britain had used the verdict which had been given in her favour to open negotiations with Turkey and to make acceptable to her an award which could have been rigidly enforced. Passing on to security, he said that Great Britain had not merely accepted all the obligations of the Covenant, but had also become parties to the Locarno Agreement, knowing what it was to give a guarantee and the cost of keeping a guarantee. He asked whether other parties could not accept liabilities similar to those accepted at Locarno with a view to guaranteeing other troubled frontiers in the same way as Great Britain had guaranteed the western frontiers of France. Those who asked Great Britain to guarantee every frontier as she had guaranteed one in the Treaty of Locarno were asking her to undertake an obligation which was beyond her strength. All parties did not look upon the League in the same way; their faith was the same and their purpose was the same, but the way in which they would reach their purpose varied with their circumstances, their temperaments and their responsibilities. In the organic world it was not those organisms which came most quickly to maturity that reached the greatest strength or lasted the longest; and he regarded the League in the light of this analogy.

19. This speech naturally made a deep impression and had a decisive influence in ensuring that the subsequent discussion, which might otherwise have wasted itself in theory and idealism, was directed into channels calculated to lead to important practical results. Dr. Nansen, of Norway, in a speech in the Assembly on one of the last days of the session, paid a notable tribute to the force and conviction of Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech. He said that no one who had worked at Geneva had failed to realise that Great Britain, since the beginning of the League, had given the most consistently powerful support to it and its existing provisions. If Great Britain had hesitated to increase those commitments, they all realised that it was chiefly because she took those commitments so seriously and that she was anxious not to weaken her power to honour existing engagements by contracting new ones. They also realised the special position of Great Britain and of the Empire, and also the fact that owing to the British Navy any additional commitments in regard to arbitration and sanctions would be more onerous for Great Britain than for other countries. Even if they might regret the course which events had taken, they understood the reasons which in a large measure determined it. It is an important fact that Governments of the British Empire should thus receive recognition of their policy of not accepting obligations unless they fully intend and are assured of their ability to carry them out scrupulously. India, we believe, can claim to enjoy this reputation as much as any other part of the Empire.

#### Sphere of Action of the League.

20. At the Seventh Assembly Viscount Cecil had proposed that a Committee should be appointed to consider and report what questions are, and what are not, within the sphere of action of the League, within the meaning of the Preamble to, and Articles III and IV of, the Covenant. Lord Cecil had explained that this proposal was not animated by any desire to restrict or diminish the legitimate activities of the League; but it was felt in some quarters that there was a tendency which should be checked, to encourage the League to take up subjects which were foreign to the purpose for which it was founded, *viz.*, to secure international co-operation making for the peace of the world. The proposal to set up a Committee was not accepted, and the Seventh Assembly not being able to agree upon any alternative formula, decided that the question should be postponed for further consideration at the Eighth Assembly. But before the Eighth Assembly opened the British Government informed the League that they believed that the consideration which the matter had already received had to a large extent met their object, and lessened the probability of the recurrence of those dangers to which attention had been called. In these circumstances they proposed that the question should not be further pursued for the present. Accordingly no further discussion occurred at the Eighth Assembly. We think that the ventilation of the question has undoubtedly been useful in creating a public opinion which will cause each new proposal for an extension of the League's operations to be carefully scrutinised. This was evident on several occasions this year, and notably when the proposal for taking up the question of alcoholism came before the Second Committee.

#### Work of the Six Committees.

21. We now turn to the work of the six Committees which were constituted as follows in accordance with precedent:—

##### COMMITTEE I.

###### *Legal and Constitutional Questions.*

*Chairman:* Monsieur Adatei (Japan); *Delegates of India:* Sir Edward Chamier, Sir B. K. Mullick.

## COMMITTEE II.

*Technical Organisations.*

*Chairman:* Mr. Dandurand (Canada); *Delegates of India:* Earl of Lytton, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Sir Fazl-i-Husain.

## COMMITTEE III.

*Reduction of Armaments.*

*Chairman:* Dr. Benes (Czecho-Slovakia); *Delegates of India:* Earl of Lytton, His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir Edward Chamier.

## COMMITTEE IV.

*Financial Questions.*

*Chairman:* Jonkheer van Eysinga (Netherlands); *Delegates of India:* Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Sir Fazl-i-Husain.

## COMMITTEE V.

*Social and Humanitarian Questions.*

*Chairman:* Mr. Hambro (Norway); *Delegates of India:* Earl of Lytton, His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir B. K. Mullick.

## COMMITTEE VI.

*Political Questions.*

*Chairman:* Monsieur Bech (Luxemburg); *Delegates of India:* His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir B. K. Mullick.

## COMMITTEE I.—Legal and Constitutional Questions.

22. The First Committee dealt with various matters of a technical character, including the legal aspect of certain of the proposals submitted to the Third Committee in regard to Disarmament, Arbitration and Security. But the only one of sufficient general interest to require mention in this Report is the following:—

## CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

23. Last year the First Committee was unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to the instructions to be given to the Committee of Experts appointed to consider the possibility of codifying international law, of which Sir Mohammad Rafique is a member as an expert on Moslem law. That Committee accordingly continued its work as before and in April 1927 presented a report to the Council to the effect that seven subjects were in certain of their aspects ripe for regulation by international action, namely:—

- (1) Nationality.
- (2) Territorial waters.
- (3) Diplomatic privileges and immunities.
- (4) Responsibility of States for damage done in their territory to the person or property of foreigners.
- (5) Piracy.
- (6) The procedure of International Conferences and procedure for the drafting of treaties.
- (7) Exploitation of the products of the sea.

24. The Committee of Experts recommended that subject No. 6 should in the first instance be studied by the Secretariat, and that subject No. 7 should be examined by the Economic Committee of the League or by the Permanent International Council for the Exploration of the Sea at Copenhagen, and that the Council should then consider whether any further action was possible or desirable. Doubt had been

expressed whether subjects Nos. 3 and 5 were of sufficient interest at the present time to justify the inclusion of them in the programme of an International Conference, but recommended that after the completion of such preparatory work as might be necessary, an International Conference should be convened to deal with subjects Nos. 1, 2 and 4. This report was referred by the Assembly to the First Committee.

25. After a lengthy discussion of the report and of a proposal made by the Paraguayan Delegation that a Committee of Experts should be entrusted with "the preparation of a general and comprehensive plan of codification of International Law, paying due regard as far as possible to the work of codification which is being carried on in America," the First Committee appointed a strong Sub-Committee to examine the whole subject and eventually submitted a report to the Assembly recommending that an International Conference should be convened to deal with subjects Nos. 1, 2 and 4 only, and that to that end a Preparatory Committee consisting of five persons possessing a wide knowledge of international practice, legal precedents and scientific data relating to those questions should be appointed to prepare a report detailing the bases of discussion at the Conference. The Committee recommended also that the Council should attach to the invitation to be issued to States to join in the Conference draft regulations for the procedure of the Conference indicating the general rules which should govern the discussions.

26. The Dutch Government had offered to convene the Conference and also supervise the necessary preliminary work, but the First Committee considered that this should be undertaken entirely by the League. It recommended, however, that the Council should, if possible, arrange to have the Conference held at The Hague, and expressed the hope that the Dutch Government would agree to this. As regards the method of dealing with subjects Nos. 6 and 7, the First Committee approved generally the proposals of the Committee of Experts. The Assembly passed a resolution adopting all the recommendations of the First Committee on this matter. There was, however, a considerable controversy as to the provision of funds to enable the Committee of Experts to continue its work in 1928. This is referred to later in connection with the Budget and Supplementary Estimates.

27. With reference to the proposal of the Paraguayan delegation, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, requested the Committee of Experts to consider at its next session under what conditions the work referred to in that proposal could be undertaken, and reserved a decision as to the course to be adopted until the Committee of Experts had made its suggestions and the Council had had an opportunity of considering them. The speeches delivered in the First Committee indicated that the general opinion was that the Paraguayan proposal was too ambitious, and that in any case it was desirable to await the result of the efforts to be made to deal with the three subjects specified above before attempting anything in the nature of the general codification of International Law. But the Assembly seemed to be in general agreement with the view that the classification and extension of International Law had a close relation with the problem of security, as it would extend the scope of arbitration. In principle, therefore, the work of codification has acquired a new importance.

#### COMMITTEE II.—Technical Organisations.

##### WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

28. The success of the Economic Conference held at Geneva in May was the most important achievement of the League in the last 12 months. We have already referred to the subject in general in our account of the opening debate of the Assembly. With the exception of the group of questions relating to arbitration, security and disarmament, this was the most vital topic on the agenda of the Eighth Assembly. Broadly speaking, the issue which the Report of the Conference raised was whether, both in principle and in practice, it would be reasonable to recognise and possible to effect in the domain of economics a closer international relationship than in the past.

29. Two main questions presented themselves, *viz.*, the degree in which the Assembly should accept the conclusions of the Conference and advocate their pursuance, and the developments which would accordingly be necessary in the economic organs of the League for the purpose of the new policy.

30. Those who wish to study the problem in detail are advised to refer to the Report of the Conference and the Report of the Indian Delegation which have been published in a convenient form in India. Many countries had already found themselves able to endorse the conclusions of the Conference and to express their intention to co-operate in carrying them into effect. This was not yet possible in the case of India for reasons which were explained in a declaration made in the Second Committee by our leader. This declaration will be reproduced verbatim in the Final Report, and the following is a summary:—

31. The Earl of Lytton said that India supported unhesitatingly the general principle that the economic policy of States should be directed towards the peace and prosperity of the world, and would welcome the elimination of any economic factors calculated to cause friction or misunderstanding. He believed there was no important

recommendation of the Conference which was inconsistent with the past or present economic policy of India, and that India on the whole stood to gain by the adoption throughout the world of the general recommendations of the Conference. If on minor points there were any inconsistencies the Government of India would seek to reconcile them. The future policy of India was likely to be as much in conformity with the recommendations of the Conference as that of the past. His inability to accept those recommendations without reserve was due not to the fact that any action was contemplated in the future which was inconsistent with them, but rather to the lack of opportunity of ascertaining public opinion in India during the short time that had elapsed since the Conference was held and the undesirability of committing the peoples of India to agreement with a document which they had not yet studied. It would militate against ultimate acceptance by India were she committed in advance of the study and discussion of the Report for which facilities were being provided. He referred to the recent grant of a large measure of fiscal autonomy to India and to the natural desire of the Indian people to guard their recently gained freedom. The policy of discriminating protection did not conflict with the principles laid down by the Conference. He had very little doubt that the Report of the Conference, when it had been fully examined by the public in India, would be found to be in general conformity with Indian economic policy, and that if the decision of India was left unhampered by premature commitments the spirit in which the Conference performed its task would be appreciated and its recommendations generally accepted.

32. A Resolution was submitted to the Second Committee by one delegate proposing to endorse the conclusions of the Conference as a whole and without reserve, but we were instrumental in influencing the form of the resolution finally adopted so that it gave satisfaction to our point of view. This resolution noted with satisfaction that many Governments had made declarations accepting the principles and stating their intention of co-operating in their application, while no declaration in the contrary sense had been made. It expressed a belief that there was every reason to hope for universal approval when the public opinion of all countries had been sufficiently instructed, and it recommended the resolutions of the Conference to the favourable consideration of all Governments, and trusted that those Governments which had not yet declared their support would shortly be able to do so.

33. The development of the economic organisation of the League had been much discussed at the Economic Conference itself, which in the end had contented itself with recording a resolution to the effect that, while offering no suggestions for a permanent organisation, it could not do better than draw the Council's attention to the well-balanced composition of the Preparatory Committee, which had achieved excellent results in the preparatory work of the Conference. The problem was referred by the Council to the Assembly, and it is a fact of some significance that it was the Assembly and not the Council which worked out the scheme of organisation described below. The possibilities ranged from a continuance of the Economic Committee in its existing form—that is to say, a committee of 14 members nominated for their personal expert qualifications—to an independent organisation on the lines of the International Labour Organisation. Each extreme had its advocates. The continuance of the Economic Committee on its existing footing was advocated on the ground of practical efficiency, while those who proposed other schemes were influenced by a desire to introduce the principle of representation, whether it should be national or functional representation, so as to secure the widest possible authority and the greatest support. The resolution which embodied the conclusions of the Second Committee was a compromise combining both ideas. The Economic Committee will be increased from 14 to 15 members and the basis of appointment will remain the same, with some modification of its actual membership. It will continue to be the organ through which the Council deals with economic affairs, and its principal work in the near future will lie within the sphere of the economic relations between States and their economic policies so far as they have international aspects. Under a new provision it will have power, subject to Council provision, and in consultation with the States in question, to name economic correspondents in countries which have no member on the Committee. In addition to the Economic Committee there is to be created an Advisory Committee, the object of which will be to follow the application of the recommendations of the Economic Conference. It will be similar in numbers, and in the equilibrium of interests represented by its members, to the Preparatory Committee for the Economic Conference, and will include persons competent in industry, commerce, agriculture, finance, transport, labour questions, and questions relative to consumption. The International Labour Office will be invited to submit the names of three Labour members, and arrangements will be made to secure the co-operation of the International Institute of Agriculture and of the International Chamber of Commerce. Its meetings will be attended by five members of the Economic Committee. It will submit its report directly to the Council of the League, at the same time forwarding a copy of its decisions to the Economic Committee and to the other technical organisations concerned.

34. The respective functions of the two bodies are not very clearly defined, and this lack of clarity is the result of a certain divergence of views. But the differences in the constitution and in the character of membership of the two bodies will probably tend in themselves to produce a differentiation of function, and will lead empirically to a solution of the difficulty which could not be entirely resolved in debate.

35. India has not hitherto been represented on the Economic Committee, but she was represented on the Preparatory Committee for the Economic Conference. We think that she has much to gain from representation, and a strong claim to it. That claim has been presented in the proper quarter, and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar referred to it in a speech in the Second Committee in which he pointed out not only the necessity for representing agricultural interests, but also the special difficulty of doing so owing to the comparative lack of organisation in agriculture. In the report which he presented to the Second Committee, and which was approved, M. Loucheur pointed out that the programme which the Economic Conference had drawn up for the League could not be successfully carried out unless agricultural interests were represented as widely as possible in the economic organisation of the League, and declared that it was the unanimous recommendation of the Second Committee that the Council should give very special attention to this important question of the representation of agriculture. There is further a need for the representation of Asia. We believe that the claim of India has since been recognised.

#### WORK OF THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

36. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar had indicated in his speech in the Assembly, of which we have already given a summary, that the Health activities of the League had a special interest for India. It was, therefore, a very appropriate compliment to India and to the Indian Delegation that he was elected *Rapporteur* for the general work of the Health Organisation. The report which he presented, first to the Health Committee and later to the Assembly, and his remarks in connection with it, will be reproduced in our Final Report. It will suffice to say here that, in the resolution which he submitted to the Second Committee, and which was in turn submitted by the Second Committee to the Assembly and approved, the Indian point of view was explicitly recognised. In the report note was made of the tendency towards universality in the work of the Health Organisation and of the circumstance that the activities of the Singapore Bureau form the chief physical link between Eastern countries and the League Organisation. The report stated further that those countries, some of whom like India are large contributors to the general budget, appreciated this aspect of the League's work, as was evident from their close co-operation with it. It also referred to the interchange of Public Health officers which is being arranged to take place in India in the approaching winter, and of the possibility that the President of the Health Committee and the Director of the Health Section might be able to join the party. It referred also to the hope of the Government of India that the League's Malaria Commission might be able to visit India during the latter part of 1928. Reference was also made to the participation by Colonel Graham in the Health Committee's work and to the departmental Rabies Conference in which India was represented. It is particularly satisfactory to record that the necessity for an assurance of the permanence of the Singapore Bureau, and of its adequate financing, was emphasised.

37. The universality of this department of the League's activities was further marked this year by the initiation of health work in Latin America.

#### ALCOHOLISM.

38. At the Assembly of 1926 the delegations of Finland, Poland and Sweden submitted a proposal to the effect that the League of Nations should include the question of Alcoholism in the programme of its work. Consideration of this proposal was adjourned until the Eighth Assembly. Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministers of Finland, Poland and Sweden, with whom were also associated the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Denmark and Czecho-Slovakia, had sent in a memorandum giving a more precise description of what they had in mind. This memorandum contained two definite proposals: (1) that the Assembly should request the Council to convene a conference with a view to the framing of a general International Convention regulating the smuggling of alcohol, and (2) that the Assembly should request the Council to appoint an Advisory Committee on Alcoholism, or a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee to deal with Alcoholism, which the various organs of the League might consult when studying questions connected with the problem and which might be generally available for information or investigations.

39. Although these were the specific proposals which the Committee had primarily to discuss, their presentation raised a general question of some importance, because, except in the isolated cases of the Mandated Territories and the Protection of Women and Children, the League had not hitherto had occasion to touch the subject of Alcoholism, and it was felt in various quarters that the general subject would be an unsuitable, and even dangerous, one for the League to take up.

40. As soon as the question was raised in the Committee the delegation responsible for its promotion was challenged as to its admissibility under the Articles of the Covenant. In reply paras. (c) and (f) of Article 23 were quoted, referring respectively to the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs and to the Prevention and Control

of Disease. A considerable debate followed, and the weight of opinion in the Committee was against acceptance of the proposal in the form in which it was presented. No general agreement was reached as to the admissibility of Alcoholism under the Covenant, but it seemed to be recognised by all that, whether or not a subject was admissible under the Covenant, it might be taken up by the League with the consent of all the States Members. Eventually the Finnish delegate and those associated with him agreed not to pursue the proposals in their existing form, but declared their intention of bringing up the question of Alcoholism later in another form. Accordingly at one of the final sessions of the Assembly an application was made for the subject to be placed in a new form on the agenda of the Ninth Assembly.

41. As to the position taken up in the debate by the Indian Delegation, our instructions were to oppose the proposal for the creation of a new Advisory Body for Alcoholism, on the grounds that no case had been made out for the necessity of such a body, as there were other sources from which advice and information could be obtained, and that it was undesirable, from the general, and especially the financial, point of view, to sanction the creation of a new body except for imperative reasons. But we had been given discretion as to the attitude we should adopt towards the proposal for a conference on smuggling. Intervening in the debate, Sir Fazl-i-Husain stated that opinion in India in regard to Alcoholism was very strong and decidedly in favour of a policy of controlling the supply of liquor, while there was a strong body of public opinion actually in favour of prohibition. If prohibition had not yet been adopted in India it was chiefly for the reason that it would be so difficult to enforce it. He said that Alcoholism was treated in India as an evil, although it was not yet a very serious problem there. But, as elsewhere, it tended to spread with the growth of industrialism. In regard to the question whether Alcoholism should be dealt with as an international matter, he wished to reserve his opinion, but he recognised the existence in the Committee of a strong body of opinion against the proposals, and he found himself in complete agreement with those who maintained that in this debate the case for the proposals had not been made out. He felt that it would be wiser that those who supported the proposals should not pursue them further for the present, but should wait for a more appropriate occasion. He urged those in favour of them to realise that the result of a division might be prejudicial to the cause which they had at heart.

#### INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

42. This Organisation consists of (1) a League Committee formed on the initiative of the French to carry out a resolution of the First Assembly on "the educational influence which it is the duty of the Council to exert with a view to developing a liberal spirit of goodwill and worldwide co-operation," and (2) an Institute which was founded in Paris some years later, at the expense of the French Government, to act as the executive organ of the Committee. The Indian Delegation has always been sympathetic in its attitude to this Organisation, and India is represented on the Committee by Sir Jagadis Bose.

43. It would be impossible to describe briefly the numerous activities of a scientific, artistic and literary nature which the Organisation at present has in hand. The resolution which was adopted by the Assembly this year refers to projects for the creation of an international co-ordination service of information offices attached to libraries, for co-ordination between the organs of bibliography for the various sciences, for an international office for annual tables of constants and mathematical quantities, for a congress on popular arts, for an international agreement with regard to casts, and for an extension of the work of museums as a means of artistic education.

44. When the work of this Organisation was under discussion in the Second Committee, Sir Fazl-i-Husain made a speech in which he said it was impossible to overestimate this work in the scheme of League activities, for in his opinion the disarmament of ideas, which was in fact the breaking of the barriers of prejudice, was no less important than Disarmament strictly so called. He paid a tribute of appreciation and admiration to those who had served on the Committee and to the beneficial character, both for all Members of the League and for non-members as well, of the various schemes which were in hand. It seemed to him that the work might possibly gain in its character of universality if kindred fields of work in the Orient were included within its scope, and he mentioned Indian and Mesopotamian archaeology as being at least comparable with that of Europe. The term "international" was not limited in any way to the nations of Europe, and the evolution of international culture should afford every opportunity for the culture of the East to contribute towards it equally with that of the West. He finally appealed to the authorities of the Organisation to consider means of ensuring that what was best in the culture of the Orient should be reflected in the texture of the international culture of the future. His remarks were afterwards referred to with sympathy and approval by the delegates of Great Britain and Germany.

45. The Assembly, in the resolution which it adopted, expressed its appreciation of the increase in the number and activity of the national committees on Intellectual Co-operation, and stated that the regular co-operation between well-organised national committees and the International Committee was of everincreasing utility to the work

of Intellectual Co-operation. The Assembly accordingly invited States which had not already done so to consider the possibility of providing the necessary funds to meet the expenses of their respective national committees. We understand that the League was informed in 1925, as regards India, that the Inter-University Board wished to be recognised as an institution with which the Intellectual Co-operation Committee might correspond with a view to the formation of a national committee in India. But, so far as we know, no progress has been made in this direction. We therefore venture to bring to notice suggestions which have been made by Sir Fazl-i-Husain, who, as already mentioned, acted as the Indian representative on this subject, and who is much impressed with the belief that India might derive great benefit from contact with this Organisation. His view is that, education being a transferred Provincial subject, there is need of a central agency to disseminate information to the various Provinces, such as existed until a few years ago in the All-India Advisory Board on Education. He considers that there should be the same *liaison* between the intellectual activities of the Indian Provinces as the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation serves to create under the League between those of the different nations. Such an institution would enable India both to derive benefit from the international movement and to contribute to its success.

46. Two years ago there was set up, under the Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation, a Sub-Committee of Experts for the instruction of children and youth in the existence and aims of the League of Nations. Its Interim Report came before the Assembly of 1926, and it had since held further meetings and had drawn up a more comprehensive Report which was submitted to the Eighth Assembly. The Indian point of view has been represented on this Sub-Committee by Mr. S. N. Chaturvedi. The Interim Report has already been under the Government of India's consideration and we were informed that the Government of India were in general agreement with the recommendations, save that on several points modifications would be necessary to suit the present educational conditions of India. We were further informed that, as education was a Provincial subject, action would have to be taken by Local Governments responsible to their Legislatures and by Universities which are partially autonomous bodies. Unfortunately, this information reached us after the discussion of the subject in the Second Committee was finished. We venture to express the hope that the later and more comprehensive Report of the Sub-Committee will be examined in India with every desire to carry out its recommendations as far as possible, because we believe that the purpose of these recommendations must be considered of first class importance by all who recognise the necessity for consolidating the principles on which the League is founded. Incidentally, we would call attention to one recommendation of the Sub-Committee proposing the establishment of a corps of international lecturers, with special reference to countries where geographical or other consideration render League instruction particularly difficult. We understand that the circumstances of India were specially present to the Sub-Committee when this recommendation was proposed to it and adopted. For financial reasons consideration of this recommendation has been deferred.

#### CREATION OF AN EDUCATIONAL CINEMATOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE.

47. The Italian Delegation submitted for the approval of the Assembly an offer on the part of the Italian Government to create at Rome an International Educational Cinematographical Institute. This Institute would be under the direction of the League of Nations, but would be carried on at the expense of the Italian Government, and established in a palace offered by that Government. The proposal was referred to the Second Committee, which dealt with it in connection with Intellectual Co-operation. Some anxiety was felt in regard to it by those who chiefly espouse the cause of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris, which had already given some consideration to cinematography. It was obviously necessary to avoid any possibility of duplication or conflict between two League bodies, and it was further desirable to establish safeguards in regard to an institution which would be in a special relation to a particular national Government and would have as its object the guidance or inspiration, in the name of the League, of the policy of other Governments in a branch which is likely to be of increasing importance of such a subject as education. A Sub-Committee was appointed to reconcile the divergent opinions, and Sir Fazl-i-Husain served on this Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee agreed upon a formula eventually approved by the Second Committee and by the Assembly, which acknowledged with gratitude the generous offer of the Italian Government, and left the decision as to the steps to be taken to the Council of the League, after consultation with the competent organisations, more particularly the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and in agreement with the Italian Government. It is understood that the Second Committee will have a further opportunity of discussing the subject in detail next year.

48. It was in consequence of this discussion that the Hon'ble Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, of the British Delegation, submitted to the Assembly a proposal that the general question of the relations between the League of Nations and institutes or bodies set up under its authority but not forming part of its organisation should be studied, and

that the principles which should govern their acceptance by the League should be laid down by the Council. The Second Committee examined this proposal, and on its recommendation the Assembly invited the Council to have the question studied, and asked that a report should be submitted to next year's Assembly.

#### ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

49. This Committee has hitherto dealt with a number of matters of a severely technical character, and of somewhat second class importance. As a result of the resolution which we have already described in the Report of the Economic Conference, these activities are in future to be broadened, and the Committee will have a certain measure or responsibility in regard to the first class questions of economics, including, above all, the question of tariffs. During the last year the normal activities of the Committee have been subordinated to those connected with the Economic Conference, and some of the subjects under consideration, for instance, the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, became merged in the agenda of the Conference. It has, however, continued to do useful work, and one subject which requires to be mentioned here is the draft Protocol on the execution of foreign arbitral awards.

50. A Protocol on commercial arbitration was adopted at the Fourth Assembly recognising the universal validity as between Signatory States of clauses for the settlement of disputes by arbitration, which are voluntarily inserted in commercial contracts between the nationals of different countries. This Protocol has been ratified on behalf of Great Britain and various parts of the British Empire, and a considerable number of foreign countries, but not by India. On the whole, the number of accessions has been considered disappointing, and this is believed to be due to the absence of any arrangements for the execution of arbitral awards. The Economic Committee has further been engaged in drawing up provisions to supplement the Protocol in this respect, and the result of their labours came before the Eighth Assembly in the form of a draft supplementary Protocol for the execution of awards. The Second Committee, to whom this draft was referred, determined to refer it, together with the comments and observations of various Governments, to a Sub-Committee of legal experts for final preparation. A member of our Delegation, Sir Edward Chamier, served on this Sub-Committee, and his knowledge of the British and Indian system of law was of great value in ensuring that the protocol was not modified to meet the requirements of Continental law in such a manner as to make it unacceptable to countries in which the other system prevails. The new Convention (the Protocol form having been replaced by that of a Convention) is now open for signature, together with the original Instrument, and we understand that the Government of India will be prepared to consider adhesion to the two Instruments taken together. We understand that this Convention which, owing to its highly technical character, did not receive much general attention, may be ranked among the most solid achievements of the Eighth Assembly.

51. Sir Fazl-i-Husain spoke in the debate in the Second Committee on the work of the Economic Committee, and congratulated the Economic Committee on a good year's work in spite of the fact that its activities had been naturally overshadowed by the Economic Conference. With reference to the approaching conference for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, he said that India welcomed this conference because, like other such conferences, it would contribute to the mutual understanding which followed a frank examination of circumstances. He stated that India was prepared to incur responsibilities which others were ready to incur, to the same extent and simultaneously, and that it was on reciprocity that a country in the position of India was bound to rely. With regard to the subject of the treatment of foreign nationals and enterprises he called attention to a defect in the draft resolution, and proposed an addition which was accepted. He stated the position of India with regard to the Protocol on commercial arbitration and expressed the view that the objection which had hitherto been taken to this Protocol on the part of India might be withdrawn when it and the Convention which was being drawn up on the execution of awards came to be considered together. On the subject of economic statistics he agreed that there could be no two opinions as to the desirability of unification, but he pointed out that the statistics which were desired might not be always available, and that their collection might be so costly that some States would not feel justified in incurring the requisite expenditure. He stated, finally, that the importance of economic barometers could not be over estimated. The economic barometer of the future would have to be one which was extremely sensitive and delicate, and which served for all countries, all climes and all continents. He thought that the work was one which in its universality was an ideal work for the League to accomplish.

#### FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

52. This Committee has hitherto played a more prominent rôle than that of its twin organisation, the Economic Committee, but the result of the resolution adopted by the Assembly in regard to the Economic Conference will no doubt be to adjust this disparity. The principal tasks of the Financial Committee have been the restoration of the Australian and Hungarian currencies and a number of other financial measures

of almost equal importance, such as those in connection with Danzig and Estonia, and the financial supervision of the settlement of Greek and Bulgarian refugees. Probably the League has not up to date made any contribution to the general cause of peace and prosperity greater than those which are covered by these headings. These important and valuable works have been mainly of interest to Europe, but another problem which has been under the consideration of the Financial Committee, *viz.*, that of double taxation and fiscal evasion, is of more general application. The latter questions have now reached a stage at which four draft Conventions have been drawn up after long and exhaustive technical examination, and have been circulated to Governments for consideration.

53. The Committee has also made much progress with an interesting new scheme, which is believed to contain great possibilities. This is a scheme for the financial assistance of States which may be the victims of aggression. It arises from proposals submitted by the Finnish Delegation to the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, and its importance lies in the fact that it is a concrete application of the principle of Article 16 of the Covenant, which provides in principle that Members of the League who are attacked by another State should receive economic and financial assistance from other Members. The project had only been circulated a short time before the Assembly, and many Governments, including the Government of India, had not had an opportunity of examining it and formulating their attitude. In these circumstances the Assembly could not do more than recommend it for further favourable consideration in the light of the views of Governments, when these have been collected. The British Delegation welcomed the scheme, and undertook to co-operate in it on the understanding that it formed part of a general settlement of the Disarmament problem. This scheme is referred to further in paragraph 59.

54. Sir Fazl-i-Husain spoke in the course of the debate in the Second Committee on the work of the Financial Committee. He referred to the valuable work which the Committee had done in enabling countries which were suffering from acute financial crises to stabilise their currency and to effect budget equilibrium, and to obtain through the credit and prestige of the League necessary loans at a lower rate of interest than would have been possible otherwise. Help given in this way was, he said, help to individual countries, and in countries outside Europe there was a section of the public which was disposed to emphasise the fact that the beneficent work of the League was limited to a certain tract in Europe, and was therefore not international in the larger sense of the term. As a rule it was only delegates from countries directly affected by the work of the Financial Committee who took part in this debate, and he felt obliged, as a delegate from a country which could not be included in this description, to meet the criticism which he had indicated. This work showed emphatically that the League was not a body of talkers, and it proved how effectively the League could deal with practical problems. He rejoiced in this work because it enabled the League to consolidate its position, and he was sure that if requests similar to those which had come from Austria, Hungary and other countries were to come from another continent they would receive the same sympathetic consideration as was extended to the European countries.

#### ORGANISATION FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

55. Apart from the general Conventions drawn up at the First and Second General Conferences of this Organisation at Barcelona and Geneva in regard to questions of navigation and maritime ports, etc., the activities of the Organisation have been almost entirely confined to Europe, including such questions as navigation of the Danube and the international railway services. The Assembly Resolution of 1926 had expressed a hope that the Third General Conference would consider the question of improving, as far as possible, technical *liaison* between the work of the Organisation and the specialised administrations and experts of non-European countries. The Third General Conference was held at Geneva just before the Eighth Assembly, and it adopted a new constitution which is designed to facilitate the representation and participation of distant countries.

56. We had the advantage of being represented in the Second Committee, when the report of the Third General Conference was under discussion, by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, who had been the delegate of India at the Conference, and who was therefore acquainted with the work of the Organisation and with its plans for the future. In recognition of the fact that the Organisation was endeavouring to broaden its hitherto somewhat restricted activities, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar spoke in the Second Committee and said that the labours of the Third Conference had marked a great advance towards the mutual understanding of national and international problems. He noted the fact that States which were not Members of the League, such as the United States of America and Egypt, and also powerful organisations like the International Chamber of Commerce, had co-operated. He referred to the proposal which had been adopted in regard to the application of a system of identity certificates in lieu of national passports to persons who were without nationality or whose nationality could not be ascertained, and was glad that this scheme had been adopted in a form which tended to obviate the objections which had been felt by certain

countries. The decision on these proposals was in the form of a recommendation, and not of a resolution binding upon Governments. With regard to the proposals for the collection and exchange of information on communications he was glad that the Conference had dispelled the fears which were entertained at one time that a special organisation of considerable size charged with new work was going to be created. The scheme as it left the Conference had been restricted to the collection of information of a non-confidential character which was already at the disposal of Governments, and the provision of which would involve Governments in no additional expense. It may be noted, however, that when this scheme came before the Fourth Committee for approval of a supplementary estimate of the League budget, the Fourth Committee took the view, in which the Indian delegate concurred, that, desirable as the collection of this information might be, the work was of less urgency and necessity than other tasks for which supplementary estimates were demanded, and it therefore decided by a majority vote not to approve the supplementary estimate. It may be observed that, since the General Conference, and under the new constitution of the Organisation which was approved at the Conference, the interests of Asia in the work of the Organisation have been recognised by the appointment of a Siamese member to the Advisory and Technical Committee.

#### **COMMITTEE III.— Arbitration, Security and Reduction of Armaments.**

57. In addition to the material describing the preparatory work during the last 12 months for the Disarmament Conference, which included various studies of legal questions in regard to security arising out of the Covenant, the Third Committee had before it the Dutch proposal for the further study of the principles of arbitration, security and disarmament, and the Polish proposal for the prohibition of all wars of aggression, both of which had been referred to it by the Assembly. Further proposals, which will be referred to shortly, were introduced in the course of the discussions of the Committee by the French, German, Belgian, Norwegian and Finnish Delegations. The Committee had thus to deal with a bewildering, and to some extent conflicting, mass of material, and it was no small achievement to produce from this a series of propositions which were coherent, lucid and of great value. The Committee held 11 meetings, each of which lasted for several hours.

#### **LORD LYTTON'S SPEECH.**

58. Speaking towards the end of the general discussion in the Third Committee, Lord Lytton described the position of India. He said that India was less intimately concerned with the subject of the debate than other countries whose delegates had taken a prominent part in it. The army maintained in India for internal security and for the defence of its land frontiers had been considerably reduced in recent years. The task upon which it was engaged was different from that which most delegates had in mind when they spoke of war and the alternatives to war. The majority of the Members of the League were nations whose armaments existed to deal with a contingency which they believed to be remote and they hoped would never arise. India, on the contrary, had on her frontiers tribes whose traditions and instincts and habits of life were those of war; not war as a resort to force as a final measure after all the resources of diplomacy had been exhausted, but war in a more primitive sense as an almost daily occupation and as a profession of brigandage. With such neighbours the securities which the League had to offer could be of no value. He therefore addressed the Committee rather as a sincere believer in the value of the League than as a delegate of a country which derived any special advantage from the security offered by the League. He had been struck by the value which speakers seemed to attach to the re-affirmation of principles which had already been accepted not merely as ideals but as practical obligations. The danger was not that the principles of the League should be forgotten, but that they should come to be regarded as no more than formulæ or counsels of perfection which belonged to the region of ideals rather than to the practice of States. He said it was the business of the Committee not merely to dream of disarmament, or to re-affirm general principles, but to work out their practical application in a world of realities. Some were inclined to insist on the need for action, others on the difficulties of action; both lines of thought were helpful. It was the public opinion of the world which was the motive force of the League; some currents of opinion might appear to be opposed to their wishes or ends; they could not be ignored, and it was impossible to go against them, but by tacking either to the right or to the left it might be possible to make even those currents serve for progress towards the goal. It was a question in that Committee not of defining the goal, but of finding means of approaching it. If one means proved abortive, another must be sought. If one conference on disarmament failed, it was better to explore the causes of its failure than to bewail the fact. The task of the League was to improve, if possible, the machinery of arbitration, to make that method of settling disputes more attractive to the nations of the world, to increase, if possible, the security which could be afforded against aggression and so to make possible that progressive disarmament which every country desired for its well-being and development.

## DEBATE IN COMMITTEE.

59. The French Delegation submitted a draft resolution recommending the conclusion of arbitration agreements between States in order to create the mutual confidence which was indispensable to the effective continuance of the work of the Preparatory Committee; secondly, requesting the Council to direct that Committee to study simultaneously with the preparation of a draft Convention for the limitation and reduction of armaments, measures calculated to give all States such guarantees of security as would enable them to reduce their armaments to the lowest possible figure in their proposals at the Conference; and thirdly, expressing the opinion that such measures would be found in special security agreements, and a modification of the provisions of the Protocol of 1924 in the direction of greater elasticity which would enable States to graduate their commitments according to the relations existing between themselves and other States. The German Delegation, with reference to the suggestion that the Preparatory Committee should not continue its work until further international security had been attained, observed that Germany and certain other States had already been disarmed, and urged that the Conference should be held on the basis of the existing conditions of security. Count Bernstorff proposed that the Preparatory Committee should be urged to complete its work as soon as possible and thus enable the Council to convene the Disarmament Conference before the next ordinary session of the Assembly. The Dutch, French and German proposals were referred to a Sub-Committee which threw them into the form of a single draft resolution. Two noticeable modifications were introduced. As drafted by the Sub-Committee the resolution provides for the appointment of a Special Committee to study measures relating to guarantees of security instead of leaving this to the Preparatory Committee and suggests that one of those measures might consist in invitations from the Council to the several States to inform it of the measures which they would be prepared to take to support the Council's decision in the event of a conflict breaking out in a given region. After some discussion as to the meaning of the second alteration, the draft of the Sub-Committee was in substance approved by the Third Committee. It was specially made clear that it was for the individual States in their replies to indicate what, if any, was the "given region" in which they would be prepared to take measures to support a decision of the Council. The Belgian Delegation drew attention to the difficulty of limiting air armaments without interfering with civil aviation and to the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee on this subject, and proposed a Resolution to the effect that it was desirable that the development of civil aviation should be directed solely towards economic ends, to the exclusion of military considerations. This proposal was approved. The Norwegian Delegation proposed the opening of an optional Convention for obligatory arbitration of disputes. After a reference to the First Committee it was decided that the subject should be considered by the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament. Lastly, the Third Committee accepted a resolution proposed by the Finnish Delegation on the subject of giving financial assistance to a State which might be the victim of aggression. Lord Lytton stated that he had had no instructions regarding this proposal, and made it clear that by voting for the resolution he would not commit the Government of India to any financial liability. It was stated in reply to Lord Lytton that in accepting the resolution the Assembly would only be authorising further study of the scheme.

60. At the close of its proceedings the Third Committee submitted to the Assembly a series of five resolutions dealing comprehensively with the Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Belgian and Finnish proposals, also with reports of the Council regarding the methods to be employed in order to enforce the obligations of the Covenant as expeditiously as possible and the working of the organs of the League in times of emergency. The resolutions were in due course approved by the Assembly.

## SUMMARY OF RESOLUTION ON DISARMAMENT.

61. The leading features of the fifth and most important of these resolutions, which deals with the Preparatory Committee for the Disarmament Conference, are briefly as follows: It records a conviction that the principal condition of success in the work of disarmament is "that every State should be sure of not having to provide unaided for its security by means of its own armaments, and should be able to rely also on the organised collective action of the League of Nations." It asks for the completion of the technical work of the Preparatory Committee to be hastened, and for the Conference on the limitation and reduction of armaments to be convened immediately this work has been completed. This meets the view of the German Delegation that disarmament is possible and should be proceeded with under existing conditions of security. At the same time, to meet the view that increased security must be found, the resolution requests that the Preparatory Committee should be authorised to create without delay a Committee whose duty would be to consider, on the lines indicated by the Preparatory Committee, "the measures capable of giving to States the guarantees of arbitration and security necessary to enable them to fix the level of their armaments at the lowest possible figures in an international disarmament agreement." The resolution goes on to indicate that these measures should be sought

in a variety of ways, and in enumerating these ways it advocates the principle of regional agreements, of which the Locarno Treaties are the type. These agreements are described as those "which the States Members of the League may conclude among themselves, irrespective of their obligations under the Covenant, with a view to making their commitments proportionate to the degree of solidarity of a geographical or other nature existing between themselves and other States." The resolution concludes with the idea to which we have already referred that the Council should invite the several States to inform it "of the measures which they would be prepared to take, irrespective of their obligations under the Covenant, to support the Council's decisions or recommendations in the event of a conflict breaking out in a given region."

**PRIVATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND PUBLICITY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS,  
AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.**

62. The Assembly passed a resolution on this subject last year and acting on that the Council referred the draft Convention which had been drawn up to a Special Committee with instructions to prepare a final draft which might serve as a basis for an International Conference. The Special Committee met in March 1927 and prepared a report which showed that there were fundamental differences of opinion between the members. Several speakers referred to the subject in the Third Committee. The Committee appeared to be unanimous in thinking that a solution of the problem was indispensable in connection with the question of disarmament. The majority seemed to be inclined to the view that the private manufacture of arms must be dealt with in a manner different from that provided for State manufacture. The Third Committee proposed, and the Assembly approved, a resolution re-affirming the great importance of the subject and suggesting a Convention providing for the superintendence of the private manufacture of arms and for publicity with regard to the manufacture of arms either by a State or by a private person or firm.

**COMMITTEE IV.—Financial Questions.**

**THE LEAGUE BUDGET.**

63. Those who remember the Report of the Indian Delegation at the last Assembly will be aware that the Assembly approved a Resolution of the Fourth Committee which was moved by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, the Indian delegate on that Committee, to the effect that it was desirable, without putting obstacles in the way of the development of the League, to keep in view a maximum limit of expenditure with the object of securing that the contributions of individual States should not normally in future exceed their contributions for that year. It was naturally the object of the Indian Delegation this year to remind the Fourth Committee and the Assembly of this Resolution and to secure as far as possible that this principle was not disregarded.

64. In the budget which was presented to this year's Assembly, the total estimates for 1928 were placed at 24,879,622 francs, the real increase of expenditure on the basis of these estimates as compared with the budget approved for 1927 being about 100,000 francs. The estimates for the Secretariat and the Permanent Court of International Justice taken together showed a small decrease, and the increase of the total was caused by an increase in the estimates for the International Labour Organisation. It had been stated, on the authority of the Secretary-General, that although the gross expenditure contemplated for 1928 was greater than that for 1927, the net burden on each Member of the League would not in all probability be heavier in view of the distribution among the Members of the League of the greater part of the surplus for 1926. This statement was welcome to us as showing incidentally the effect of the Indian Delegation's Resolution last year, but we had to take into account (1) the normal practice of bringing Supplementary Estimates of considerable amounts before the Assembly, (2) the possible retirement of Spain and Brazil next year, and (3) the possibility of a considerable charge falling upon the League of Nations in two or three years' time in respect of the Singapore Bureau (a matter of great interest to India), when the Rockefeller contributions, by which the Bureau is chiefly supported at present, come to an end. The retirement of Spain and Brazil next year has still to be reckoned with. We have hopes that the financing of the Singapore Bureau for a considerable further period may be assured without heavy additional charges falling upon the League. In regard to Supplementary Estimates, a serious position was revealed. Supplementary Estimates of nearly 1,000,000 francs were submitted by the League authorities to the Supervisory Commission, and after pruning by the Supervisory Commission, were presented to the Fourth Committee to the amount of over 600,000 francs. These, it was understood, would increase the unit of contribution (the number of units for which India is responsible being 56) by well over 1,000 francs after all off-sets have been allowed for. The task of trying to effect reductions was, therefore, incumbent upon those delegations, including our own, who are actuated by motives of economy in practice as well as in principle.

65. The general debate on the budget was opened by the British delegate, Sir Edward Hilton Young, who was followed by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. The latter said that his Resolution of last year had been put forward not only from purely economic considerations, but also to ensure that States that were far removed from the immediate scene of the labours of the League might be assured that its work was of as comprehensive and universal a character as possible. New commitments entered into should be considered with reference to what would happen not only during the year under review, but in future years. He also referred to the importance of applying a Resolution passed by a previous Assembly to the effect that special investigations made in the interest of one or more Members of the League should be paid for by those Members, and he urged that when States which were not Members of the League took part in Conferences organised by the League those States should be expected to pay their fair share of the expenses of such Conferences. He also referred to the necessity for regulating the publications of the League as far as possible on a sound commercial basis, and suggested that agents should be appointed in distant countries with a view to the dissemination of those publications. In the course of the subsequent debate on the details of the budget he raised various points of detail, as, for instance, in regard to the financing of the Singapore Bureau, in regard to the estimate presented for the settlement of disputes under the Transit Organisation, and as to the proposal to authorise the Transit Organisation to collect information on the subject of communications. He served as a member of a Sub-Committee to deal with a proposal for the formation of an administrative tribunal to settle any point which might arise in connection with the contracts under which members of the staff of the Secretariat and International Labour Office are serving. He was also selected to serve as one of the members of the Fourth Committee deputed to confer with members of the First Committee in regard to the proposals for the Codification of International Law.

66. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar's remarks are reflected, together with those of other delegates, in the Report of the Fourth Committee. This Report indicates that the expenditure of the League was not increasing in proportion to the new tasks entrusted to the League and to the increased work thereby involved for the various organs of the League. So far as figures are a reliable guide, the amount of work done by the staff has grown considerably in recent years. If the Assembly decided to entrust new tasks to the Secretariat, it was necessary either to increase the budget or to suspend temporarily some part of the normal duties of the Secretariat. The Report indicates a view that if the expenditure of the League is not to be developed indefinitely, the League will sooner or later be obliged to impose limits on requests for further expenditure, and it is suggested that the Assembly might at some time be invited to appoint a small body to deal with further proposals for expenditure, and to examine the order in which new tasks entrusted to the League should be undertaken. The Report also states that the Publications Department is being re-organised, with a view to placing its operations upon a more commercial basis, and that a considerably larger amount in respect of receipts from the sales of publications was anticipated in the near future.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL CONTROL.

67. On the subject of Supplementary Estimates a long and arduous debate took place. This debate revealed in the Fourth Committee a real and earnest desire for economy, although it may be open to question whether this desire was fully implemented. At the same time it indicated unmistakably the peculiar difficulties of financial control in the unique circumstances of the League, which arise from the absence of an executive authority with power to determine the priority in which proposals involving expenditure should be undertaken. The Indian Delegation, together with the British Delegation, followed the policy of supporting the authority of the Supervisory Commission, which is the most effective organ for financial control in the League's possession, and for the creation of which, it may be remembered, a past Indian Delegation was largely responsible. This Commission, of which Lord Meston is a member, scrutinises in the most thorough and efficient manner the financial provision for the measures which the League has in hand or decides to take in hand, but it lacks the ultimate power of selection among those measures. It is, in our view, very desirable, if not necessary, that in the near future the Assembly should find some means of satisfying the principle, which is an essential part of the financial procedure of national Governments. Serious warnings were expressed in the Fourth Committee as to the tendencies which are at present evident, and which, though they could not fairly at present be said to be out of control, may at any time lead to serious results unless the financial initiative can be somehow limited. It should not, however, be supposed that the sum total of League expenditure at present is anything but moderate, having regard to the importance and responsibilities of the League.

68. Our remarks may be illustrated by the discussions which took place on two supplementary demands, one for a sum to enable the Transit Section to collect information on the subject of communications, and the other for the expenses of the work of codifying international law. The first arose from a recommendation of the Third General Conference on Transit and Communications, which had been approved by the Second Committee, and a demand had been presented for 40,000 francs to proceed with

the work during 1928. The debate on this demand ranged as much over questions of principle relating to the status and authority of the Supervisory Commission, as over the actual desirability of the proposed services, which few delegates desired to question. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar said that although he had as a delegate at the Third General Conference and as a Member of the Second Committee supported the project for which this demand was made, he felt obliged, in view of the gravity of the financial situation, and of the necessity for making some selection among the services for which supplementary credits were asked, to vote against the credit in the Fourth Committee. Eventually the estimate was rejected by a majority vote, but after further negotiations with the Second Committee, it was agreed that the Secretariat should continue the work already begun, so far as might be possible without the additional credit, and a hope was expressed that the credit in question might appear in the Budget of 1929.

69. In the second case the Supervisory Commission had accepted a supplementary estimate for 80,000 francs for the preparatory work necessary to enable International Conference to be held in 1929 to attempt the codification of international law on certain subjects (see paragraph 26 above), but, in order to avoid serious additional expenditure, it had proposed to compensate for the admission of the supplementary item by deleting a provision of 75,000 francs in the original budget to enable the Committee of Experts on this subject to continue its work. The view of the Supervisory Commission was supported by a majority vote of the Fourth Committee, but it was agreed that any part of the sum allotted for the preparation for the Conference which might not actually be found to be necessary for that purpose might be used for a further meeting of the Committee of Experts. In spite of this decision, and in spite of the fact that the First Committee, to whom the decision was communicated, had raised no objection, the matter was brought up again in the Assembly, where the recommendation of the Fourth Committee was rejected by a small majority. The Fourth Committee was asked to consider the matter again with a view to reaching the necessary unanimity, and a debate took place which lasted until after midnight. In the course of this debate, Sir Fazl-i-Husain said he thought no one had disputed the fact that the work of the Committee of Experts was of great value to the League of Nations. The former decision of the Fourth Committee did not involve the interruption of this work, and it was only a question of the pace at which it would proceed. The South American countries claimed that this credit should not be refused, on the ground that the work of codifying international law was one of the few activities of the League in which they were directly interested, but he asked that the Committee should take an equal interest in the position of certain other countries who paid their annual contribution, but perhaps derived even less direct benefit from the work of the League than the South American countries. Notwithstanding the fact that the direct benefit to them of the work of the League was comparatively small, these other countries readily voted various credits for humanitarian work which did not benefit them; but he said that it was important that the Committee should realise that the continual increase in the unit of contribution might reach the point of becoming intolerable, and each addition would possibly prove to be the last straw which broke the camel's back. After Sir Fazl-i-Husain had spoken, a solution was proposed by which, although the budget provision was not increased, those who wished to ensure a further meeting of the Committee of Experts in 1928 were given reason to expect that sufficient funds would be found by transfer from another head of the budget if necessary. This solution was accepted by the Fourth Committee and later by the Assembly with the necessary unanimity.

70. The debate on these two matters attracted very considerable notice, and we believe that, apart from the decisions reached on the particular issues, they will exercise a salutary influence on the general tendency of the financial policy of the League. The result of the debate on Supplementary Estimates was to raise the total budget to 25,333,817 francs. The net contribution of India for 1928 will be about £51,400 as compared with about £50,150 for 1927.

#### ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES.

80. Two years ago a provincial scale was adopted for the allocation of the expenses of the League between the States Members, which was to last for three years, and was due to come up for further consideration at the Assembly of 1928. The budget for 1928 included an estimate to provide for a meeting this winter of the Standing Committee on Allocation of Expenses, so that new proposals might be brought before the next Assembly. When this estimate came before the Fourth Committee, M. Reveillaud, the French delegate, who is Chairman of the Allocation Committee, said that, after considering the economic conditions of the various countries, he had come to the conclusion that the general economic situation of the world would not be sufficiently stable, at any rate for some years to come, to permit of any satisfactory permanent settlement of this question in the immediate future. In these circumstances, he thought that there would be no object in holding a session of the Committee as had been intended, and accordingly he proposed a reduction of the estimate. The claims of India for a reduction of her share of the expenditure of the League have

always been strongly pressed in the past. As it had not been anticipated that the matter would be raised this year, the Indian Delegation had no definite instructions and were not in a position to accept any arrangement under which the present scale would continue in force for a number of years. There was obviously nothing to be gained by insisting on a meeting of the Allocation Committee being held during the present winter, as the Fourth Committee was clearly impressed with M. Reveillaud's arguments, which were, in fact, of a convincing nature. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, on behalf of the Indian Delegation, confined himself to securing an understanding that the acceptance of the proposal to reduce the estimate did not restrict the liberty of the next Assembly to discuss the matter again.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDINGS.

81. For the earlier history of this matter reference is invited to the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Special Assembly of 1926. This Assembly had approved proposals for the construction of a new Assembly Hall and of new offices for the Secretariat and for the purchase of the building land. It had adopted a provisional estimate of nearly 17,000,000 francs, including a sum of 4,000,000 francs which is the guaranteed price for the sale of the building at present occupied by the Secretariat. A competition of architects has since been held, and as many as 377 designs were submitted. The Jury of Architects which examined these plans decided unanimously that the results of the competition did not justify it in recommending any one of the plans for execution. They decided to dispose of the prize money by giving nine equal prizes to the nine competitors whose designs appeared to them to be the best, and further smaller sums to 18 further designs, arranged in two classes of nine each, which were considered worthy of honourable mention. When the report of the Jury of Architects came before the Assembly a Committee of five members was appointed to consider the question and report back to the Assembly. This Committee reported that, after allowing for the purchase of land and other general expenses, and for interest on the cash balance actually in the League's possession, and for the guaranteed sale price of the present Secretariat building, there would be a sum of 15,400,000 francs available for building purposes. They thought that the sum available would not be sufficient to ensure that the new buildings would, without being actually luxurious, be satisfactory from the aesthetic as well as from the practical point of view, and they believed that it was necessary to contemplate an increase of the credit allotted to approximately 19,500,000 francs. On their recommendation the Assembly approved in principle that the sum to be spent on the new buildings should be increased to approximately this figure, on the understanding that the exact amount of the supplementary credit necessary would be submitted to the Assembly at its next session. The Committee further expressed the view that the ultimate choice of a plan should be made from among those which received the nine equal prizes, and it recommended that a small Committee should be appointed with full powers to choose, with any changes that might be necessary, the plan which in their opinion most nearly satisfied requirements. After some discussion in the Assembly these recommendations were approved, and the members who had served on the Committee which had made these recommendations were appointed to constitute the Committee which is to continue to deal with the question.

82. Before leaving this subject we ought to mention the munificent gift of \$2,000,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jnr., for the construction and endowment of a new League of Nations Library. The Assembly naturally confirmed with gratitude the acceptance by the Council of this gift, the purpose of which can be adequately carried out with the certainty that no liabilities will in future be imposed on the Members of the League on account of its acceptance. This gift will render possible the formation and maintenance of a library on a much more extended scale than that which at present exists in the Secretariat or could otherwise be contemplated. It will greatly improve the facilities, of which there is an increasing need, for research work and for students.

#### COMMITTEE V.—SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS.

##### CHILD WELFARE.

83. Indian Delegations of the past two years have been somewhat concerned with the appearance of a tendency on the part of the Child Welfare Committee to take too wide a view of its proper sphere of operations. In 1925 the Maharaja of Patiala, and in 1926 the Maharaja of Kapurthala, considered it desirable to express apprehension as to the consequences that might result from any invasion of areas of purely domestic concern and from a policy of trying to apply indiscriminately ideas or criteria which for social or even religious reasons might not be universally applicable. This tendency had been noticed also by other observers, and the Committee had been advised by the Council of the League to "endeavour so to narrow the field of each particular enquiry

as to produce results of practical value to Governments." At the Assembly of 1926, the Fifth Committee, in its report on this subject, appreciated the fact that practical considerations must sometimes limit the scope of international co-operation in this field, and they called attention to the caution expressed by the Maharaja of Kapurthala. During the last 12 months the Child Welfare Committee has appointed an Agenda Sub-Committee for the purpose of controlling the subjects treated, and this Sub-Committee may be considered to have done good work, although the necessity for confining activities in this field to objects of international concern still requires to be watched. As the warnings previously expressed appeared to have had a salutary effect, and as the Report of the Committee, which was presented to this year's Assembly, contained nothing which called for criticism, the Indian Delegation was able to abstain from taking part in the discussion.

#### TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

84. The most notable subject in this year's discussion was the report of the special body of experts which has been enquiring into this traffic. Only the first part of this report has been published, the second part having been communicated confidentially to the Governments concerned—of which the Government of India is not one—for such observations as they may wish to make. These observations are to be received shortly, and on their receipt the body of experts will meet again to consider them, after which the question will come before the Council of the League for a decision as to further action. The resolution adopted by the Assembly called attention to the problem of the relationship which, according to the conclusions of the special body of experts, exists between the licensed house and the traffic in women, and expressed a hope that the appropriate Committees would examine the question of the desirability of recommending to all Governments the abolition of the system of the licensed house.

85. The special body of experts has so far confined itself to America, Europe and the Near East. It has, however, reported that information in its possession tends to show that the international traffic is also met with in the Far East, and it acknowledges that, owing to differences of religion and custom, the problem in the Far East appears in a different aspect. The question of authorising the special body of experts to extend its enquiries beyond the areas already investigated has thus not yet arisen; but it may do so when their present task has been completed. In the circumstances, no question affecting India arose this year.

#### THE PRODUCTION OF OPIUM IN PERSIA.

86. At the Assembly of 1925 attention had been called to the absence of effective control at Persian ports over exports of opium, and the final Act of the Second International Opium Conference contained a recommendation that a Commission of Enquiry should be appointed to visit certain opium-producing countries. Accordingly, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Assembly of 1925, a Commission was appointed to be sent to Persia to study the existing situation with regard to the cultivation of the poppy and the replacement of a proportion of this cultivation with other crops. This Commission reported at the end of 1926, and its report came before the Assembly. The Commission considered that the Persian Government should make it an essential part of its programme to take definite steps looking to, and preparatory for, a gradual and systematic reduction of cultivation to begin three years from the promulgation of the programme. It believed that, after the preparatory period of three years, the Persian Government might safely undertake a reduction of 10 per cent. each year in the acreage allotted to the cultivation of the poppy, and it made a number of practical recommendations designed to facilitate this programme. The Persian Government has expressed its willingness to attempt to carry out the recommendations of the Commission, with some modification, but in doing so it has declared that the success of its programme will in large measure depend on its obtaining liberty of action in tariff affairs, and on the removal of the restrictive tariffs on Persian products which must be substituted for opium. The Assembly expressed its appreciation of the goodwill shown by the Persian Government, and hoped that the Governments concerned would give their earnest and favourable attention to the tariff conditions referred to by the Persian Government.

#### TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

87. The Government of India have a representative on the Advisory Committee dealing with this subject in the person of Sir John Campbell, I.C.S. (retired), who is the present Chairman of the Committee. The work of the Committee in recent years has been principally concerned with the illicit traffic in manufactured drugs, *viz.*, morphia and other derivatives of opium and cocaine. In these circumstances no controversial question in regard to opium arose.

88. The Report of the Advisory Committee called special attention to the gravity of the situation which exists in regard to the illicit traffic in drugs and the urgent necessity for action in the direction of control. The hope of adequate control resides chiefly in the bringing into operation of the Geneva Convention of 1925, for which a sufficient number of ratifications has not yet been received. The prospect of the Convention coming into force has not improved recently. The Report of the Advisory Committee, although approved without criticism, was received in the Fifth Committee with less attention than might have been expected. It appeared that there would be some advantage in directing attention to the necessity for action as publicly and emphatically as possible, and accordingly, when the Report of the Fifth Committee on this subject was presented to the Assembly, Lord Lytton made a speech.

89. He said that India was very much alive to the gravity of the drug problem, and looked to the League for help in regard to it. He wished the Assembly to realise the enormous extent of the illicit traffic in drugs, and the grave human import of that trade as revealed in the Report of the Advisory Committee. India, for instance, imported a small amount of cocaine for medical purposes, but the illicit traffic in cocaine in India was stated by the Committee to be as much as 40 times the legitimate imports, in spite of vigorous and efficient administrative efforts to suppress it. The figures of the illicit trade quoted by the Committee were startling, but even so, they scarcely conveyed their full human import. He went on to picture to the Assembly the intensity of human misery for which the drug evil was responsible, and he asked how, in face of such facts, there were Governments with the power to stop it which allowed it to continue. Yet 54 nations were parties to the Hague Convention which included as an obligation accepted by all the signatories a provision to enact laws and regulations to limit exclusively to medical and legitimate purposes the manufacture, sale and use of drugs, and with further provision for co-operation between Governments. The drug problem was not one of those which could not be solved, and which must be tolerated because no remedy could be found. On the contrary, it was one which all the nations of the world had recognised, had discussed, and had pledged themselves to remedy. It was one of the evils which the League of Nations was competent to remove, and the removal of which was one of the triumphant achievements which still await the League. The individual efforts of no single nation could stem the tide, but by the combination of all nations it could be stemmed swiftly and effectively. The States Members of the League were already bound by an International Convention to do this, but it still remained for public opinion in some countries to insist on fulfilment of that obligation. There were probably not more than 30 drug factories in the world, and if each Government concerned put a ring fence round these factories the illicit traffic would cease. The Convention of 1925 might not be perfect, but it represented the furthest point yet reached and was the most effective weapon available. He appealed to delegates on their return to their various countries to create an opinion which would insist upon action.

#### PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD TO BE SET UP UNDER THE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1925.

90. In anticipation of the Convention receiving a sufficient number of ratifications and coming into force, the Secretary-General had submitted estimates for the necessary expenditure being met from League funds. These estimates came up for consideration in the first instance in the Fourth Committee, but the question was referred to the Fifth Committee for their opinion. There was some question whether the expenses of the Board should be borne by the League at all, but it seemed to be the general view that such a course would be reasonable and desirable. Sir Fazl-i-Husain associated himself with this view in the Fourth Committee. The questions which received most attention were whether the services of the Board should be remunerated at all, seeing that, practically without exception, appointments to the numerous advisory bodies which serve the League carry no remuneration, and whether, if the members of the Central Board were to receive remuneration, the amount proposed, *viz.*, 5,000 Swiss francs a year, was adequate. After a long discussion the Fifth Committee expressed the opinion that it would be well if the Council could secure the gratuitous services of persons of the qualifications contemplated, and thus carry on the fine tradition of gratuitous service. But if this should prove impossible, as several members apprehended, the Fifth Committee was not prepared to say that the provisional estimate was sufficient. After further discussion in the Fourth Committee, it was eventually decided, on the recommendation of the Supervisory Commission, not to make any financial provision for 1928, on the ground that there seemed insufficient prospect of the money being actually required, owing to the delay in the ratification of the Convention on which the appointment of the Central Board depended. There are still certain countries, especially Italy, that are not satisfied that the creation of the Central Board will be the best means of regulating the Convention when it comes into force.

#### COMMITTEE VI.—Political Questions.

##### SLAVERY CONVENTION.

91. The conclusion of this Convention was one of the principal achievements of the Assembly of 1926. The Convention provided for the submission of annual Progress

Reports which will enable the Assembly to watch the execution of the Convention. The reports which had been submitted by the Government of India in regard to recent developments in Burma and Kalat were perhaps the most striking feature of the material before the Committee. The Convention has so far only been ratified or acceded to by 14 countries, of which India is one. According to statements made in the Sixth Committee, six more countries hope soon to be in a position to ratify.

92. Several points required to be brought to the notice of the Committee in regard to India, and the Maharaja of Kapurthala accordingly made a speech. In the first place he made a statement intended to correct a misunderstanding for which the Indian Delegation of 1926 had been inadvertently responsible, *viz.*, that the recent liberation of slaves in the Kingdom of Nepal had been influenced by the League. He stated that the Nepalese authorities had announced their intention of liberating slaves before they could have known that the League was taking the question in hand, and he called special attention to features of the work carried out in Nepal which might be studied with profit by other countries who were faced with the same problem. He then referred briefly to the events of the last year in Kalat and Burma, and he supplied information more recent than that which had already been furnished to the League in regard to the success which had attended the measures taken in Kalat. He also referred to the fact that, when the Convention was signed, it had been necessary for constitutional reasons to make a reservation excluding Indian States and to the undertaking then given that the Government of India would not fail to bring to the notice of the Rulers of States the provisions which had been accepted for British India. He was able to announce that the Government of India had now fulfilled the undertaking, and he expressed confidence that the Ruling Princes would devote themselves to the removal of such vestiges, if any, of conditions akin to slavery as might still survive.

SYSTEM OF SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE FOR THE ELECTION OF NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS  
OF THE COUNCIL.

93. The single transferable vote system means that the voter arranges the candidates for whom he wishes to vote in order of preference. At first only first votes are counted, but afterwards all first votes which are not going to be effective, *i.e.*, those given to candidates who have already received the minimum number of votes necessary for election and those given to candidates who received so few as to have no chance of election, are disregarded, and the second votes take their place, and so on until a sufficient number of candidates have received the minimum number of votes required for election. The idea was first suggested by Lord Cecil in the course of the discussions relating to the constitution of the Council which took place in 1926, and it was subsequently taken up by the Norwegian Government, by whose delegate it was presented to the Assembly this year. The Norwegian Government described their proposal as designed to allow electors to exercise a free and independent choice when voting, and as ensuring at the same time their equitable representation. They pointed out that while, in the case of ordinary Parliamentary elections, there was prevalent the question of creating a stable majority as the basis of a strong Government, in the case of the Council of the League it was universally agreed that the Council ought always to embrace representatives of different ideas, different interests and even different races. The supporters of the proposal thought that the single transferable vote was the system best calculated to give this result.

94. The Government of India had expressed themselves in favour of the single transferable vote system, as they considered that minorities had the best opportunity of making themselves felt under this system. It was, therefore, best calculated to give due consideration to the main geographical divisions of the world, the great ethnical groups, the different religious traditions, the varying types of civilisation and the chief sources of wealth, these expressions being contained in a resolution of a former Assembly to which great significance is attached by Eastern countries. We were, therefore, instructed to support the Norwegian Delegation, and Sir B. K. Mullick spoke accordingly. He expressed the opinion of the Government of India and said that though a good deal had been said about the practical difficulties of putting the system into operation, these difficulties did not seem to him to be very serious. The electorate in the Assembly would be far more competent and far smaller than the average electorate in a general election in a European State, and it would not be affected by the violent storms of local feeling which were apt to sweep over a country on such occasions.

95. It was at one time believed that owing to the unfavourable attitude of certain Great Powers, Great Britain and France in particular, there would be little support for the Norwegian proposal. An unexpected volume of support was, however, given, and India was not the only member of the Empire to place herself in opposition to Great Britain. In the end the view prevailed that, as the present method of election to the Council had been introduced only last year, it should be given a chance of being tested before any further changes were made.

## Concluding Remarks.

96. We have already anticipated to some extent our general conclusions on the outstanding features of the Eighth Assembly. The importance of the session was emphasised by the fact that leading statesmen, such as M. Briand and Herr Stresemann, who, on previous occasions, have been content to resign the leadership of their delegations into other hands, remained in Geneva on this occasion until the end of the Assembly. Fundamental questions were examined with an unusual degree of frankness and with a sense of reality. Those who may have thought that the idealism of the League would wither in such an atmosphere appear to have been wrong. The League has, in our view, gained much in strength from the fact that differences were more clearly defined and are now better understood. There is less uncertainty, for instance, as to the sincerity of the British Empire towards the League, and as the attitude of the British Empire may be claimed to be the greatest single factor in League politics a clear appreciation of it is of vital importance. At the same time it is clearly realised that the British Empire, in view of its responsibilities and commitments all over the world, cannot at present go beyond a certain point in the policy of altruism for the sake of international ideals, and though this fact necessarily disappoints the hopes and aspirations of many Members of the League it has been accepted with resignation and without bitterness. The events of the session might have shaken seriously an institution less securely founded than the League has shown itself to be.

97. When the Assembly opened there were many who thought that a deadlock had been reached in the great questions of Arbitration, Security and Disarmament, and that the proceedings of the Preparatory Committee for the Disarmament Conference would be adjourned *sine die*. As a result of the debates the Preparatory Committee will continue its work, both on the existing basis of security and in the more favourable circumstances which may be created by an improvement in the conditions of security of lines which have been indicated. At least the study of this question is still alive, when there was a serious possibility that it might not be so. At the same time the League is launched upon a policy of international reconciliation and co-operation in the economic sphere, which, in the opinion of many authorities, may lead to a realisation of the ideals of the League as effectively as the more direct avenues of approach.

98. We believe that the position of India in the League is being steadily strengthened, and that the claims of India and other non-European countries to greater facilities for effective participation are being received with increasing sympathy as the preoccupation of the League with the acute and urgent problems created in Europe as an aftermath of the war is passing away. The acceptance of new tasks depends upon the initiative of States Members, and so far the initiative has come almost entirely from European countries. We can understand the view current in India that the activities of the League contain little in which India can interest herself or from which she can benefit. But we think that a modification of this view would be justified by a candid examination of the facts. It would, in our view, be a matter of great regret if the opportunities offered to India by the League towards the development of her status among the nations of the world were imperfectly realised through ignorance or misunderstanding of the facts. For this reason, and because representation needs to be based upon an informed and enlightened public opinion, we feel that great importance should be attached to publicity.

(Signed) LYTTON.

JAGATJIT SINGH,

Maharaja of Kapurthala.

C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.

November 1927.

No. F.-7-1-27-A.—Whereas the persons mentioned in the first column of the table hereto annexed having been candidates at elections to the Legislative Assembly in the Constituencies mentioned in the third column have failed to lodge a return of election expenses as prescribed by rule 19 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, and whereas the dates of the said elections are the dates specified in the fourth column; It is hereby notified for general information that the said persons together with their election agents named in the second column are, under sub-rule (4) of rule 5 and sub-rule (4) of rule 22 of the Council of State Electoral Rules and the Legislative Assembly Electoral

Rules, ineligible for election or nomination as Members of either Chamber of the Indian Legislature before the dates specified in the fifth column :—

Name of candidate.	Name of election agent.	Constituency.	Date of election.	Date up to which disqualification continues.
1	2	3	4	5
3. Mr. Probodh Lal Mukherjee	Nil	Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban).	25th November 1926.	24th November 1931.
4. Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy	Mr. Diptis Chandra Roy.	Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	27th November 1926.	26th November 1931.
5. Kazi Nazrul Islam	...	Dacca Division (Muhammadan Rural).	29th November 1926.	28th November 1931.

*The 7th December 1927.*

No. F.-15-II—27-C. & G.-I.—The Governor-General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Mr. J. A. L. Swan, C.I.E., of his office of Member of the Council of State.

No. F.-15-II—27-C. & G.-II.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor-General is pleased to nominate Mr. Kiran Chandra De, C.I.E., being an official, to be a member of the said Council of State.

L. GRAHAM,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

#### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### JUDICIAL.

*New Delhi, the 8th December 1927.*

No. F.-209-27.—Mr. W. G. Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 21st November 1927.

J. A. SHILLIDY,  
Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*New Delhi, the 6th December 1927.*

No. F.-356—27.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held this 1st day of November 1927, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule I to the said Rules :—

(1) To the note under the statement shewing the monthly rates of pay in the Indian Service of Engineers, the following shall be added, namely :—

“ Provided that officers who, in consideration of a period of military or naval employment rendered by them during the Great War, were appointed to the Service on a rate of pay in excess of that of the first year of service, shall, until they have rendered nine years' service in the Indian Service of Engineers, be permitted to draw increments of pay on the junior scale, although not declared fit for divisional charge.

(2) To the note under the statement showing the monthly rates of pay in the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches of the Posts and Telegraph Department, the following shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that officers who, in consideration of a period of military or naval employment rendered by them during the Great War, were appointed to the Service on a rate of pay in excess of that of the first year of service, shall, until they have rendered nine years' service in the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches, be permitted to draw increments of pay on the junior scale, although not declared fit for divisional charge.”

(3) To Note 2 of the notes under the statement showing the monthly rates of pay in the “Superior Railway Services. A.—Engineering Establishment,” the following shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that officers who, in consideration of a period of military or naval employment rendered by them during the Great War, were appointed to the Service on a rate of pay in excess of that of the first year of service, shall, until they have rendered nine years' service in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, be permitted to draw increments of pay on the junior scale, although not declared fit for divisional charge.”

(4) To Note 2 of the notes under the statement showing the monthly rates of pay in the “B—Superior Revenue Establishment. I.—Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments,” the following shall be added, namely :—

“Provided that officers who, in consideration of a period of military or naval employment rendered by them during the Great War, were appointed to the Service on a rate of pay in excess of that of the first year of service, shall, until they have rendered nine years' service in the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments, be permitted to draw increments of pay on the junior scale, although not declared fit for divisional charge.”

And the said Rules shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as if they had been enacted as so amended.

*The 7th December 1927.*

No. F-18-2-27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Table annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. F. 18-2-27, dated the 17th March 1927, namely :—

For the first entry in the first column in the said Table, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“Government Examiner of Questioned Documents, Home Department, Government of India, basic pay Rs. 900—80—1,700—100—2,000 plus Overseas Pay at £30 per mensem, with an efficiency bar at Rs. 1,620, with effect from the 15th August 1927.”

*The 8th December 1927.*

No. F-17-31-27.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 15th day of November 1927, hereby makes the following amendment in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule IV to the said Rules, from Regulation 2 (a) the words “residing with and” shall be omitted.

H. G. HAIG,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

**FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.***New Delhi, the 15th December 1927.*

No. 725G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Robert Fraser (Junior) as Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

*Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.***ARMY DEPARTMENT.***New Delhi, the 10th December 1927.***PART B.****RESIGNATIONS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1531.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions with effect from the dates specified:—

*The Assam Bengal Railway Battalion.*

Lieutenant Leslie John Marriott. Dated 17th September 1927.

**REWARDS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1532.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

Captain Herbert James Thomson, The Assam Bengal Railway Battalion.

*New Delhi, the 17th December 1927.***APPOINTMENTS.****AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.**

No. 1546.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified:—

*To be Second-Lieutenants.**No. 1 (Calcutta) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery.*

George Robert Armstrong. Dated 4th October 1927.

No. 1547.—The undermentioned officers designate of the Army in India Reserve of Officers are granted temporary commissions, with effect from the dates specified:—

*Calcutta Light Horse.**To be Lieutenant.*

Hugh Elliot Colvin. Dated 7th November 1927.

*The Calcutta Scottish.**To be Second-Lieutenants.*

James Latimer. Dated 6th October 1927.  
Robert Robison Hogarth. Dated 19th October 1927.

## RESIGNATIONS.

## AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1562.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions with effect from the dates specified :—

*The Calcutta and Presidency Battalion.*

Major Maurice Remfry. Dated 17th August 1927.

No. 1563.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their temporary commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

*Calcutta Light Horse.*

Lieutenant Hugh Elliot Colvin. Dated 22nd November 1927.

Second-Lieutenant James Latimer. Dated 26th October 1927.  
Second-Lieutenant Robert Robison Hogarth. Dated 14th November 1927.

G. M. YOUNG,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1927.

## PART IA.

*Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.*

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### PEACE TREATY BRANCH.

*New Delhi, the 9th December 1927.*

*No. 1469 P.T.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), read with paragraph 1 (XVII) of the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920, and with reference to notification No. 1120 P.T., dated the 7th October 1926, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Stather Hale, O.B.E., Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, to act as Custodian for the Presidency of Bengal with effect from the 17th November 1927, for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act and India Treaty of Peace Order.*

L. GRAHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*New Delhi, the 12th December 1927.*

*No. F.-234-27.—The undermentioned gentlemen, who have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service, are allotted to the provinces shown against their names:—*

*Bengal.*

P. D. Martyn.  
A. Hughes.  
A. D. Khan.  
E. B. H. Baker.  
S. K. Sen.

\* \* \* \*

No. F-445-27.—The following Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 12th day of October 1927, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely:—

In Schedule IV to the said Rules, in paragraph 10 of Appendix B, for the words "claimed or been deemed to be a native of India" the words "claimed and been deemed to be of Indian domicile" shall be substituted.

(ii) At the end of the said Rule the words "unless in the case of a person to whom clause (a) applies and clause (b) does not apply it is proved to the satisfaction of the appointing authority that he did not have his domicile in Asia on that date" shall be inserted,

and the said Rules shall have effect, and be deemed always to have had effect as though they had been enacted as so amended.

*The 15th December 1927.*

POLICE.

No. F-20-IX-26.—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 22nd day of November 1927, hereby makes the following rules to regulate recruitment for the Indian Police Service:—

PART I.

*Methods of Recruitment.*

1. These rules may be called the Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1927.
2. The Indian Police Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—
  - (a) By Competitive Examination in England, in accordance with Part II of these rules and such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.
  - (b) By Competitive Examination in India in accordance with Part III of these rules, and such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council.
  - (c) By the appointment in accordance with Part IV of these rules of persons selected in India otherwise than by Competitive Examination.
  - (d) By the promotion in accordance with Part V of these rules on the recommendation of Local Governments of members of Provincial Police Services.
  - (e) By the transfer or promotion in accordance with Part VI of these rules of an officer belonging to a branch of Government Service in India other than a Provincial Police Service.

3. (1) All appointments to the Indian Police Service shall be made by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) No appointment shall be made to the Indian Police Service by any method not specified in Rule 2.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) the method or methods of recruitment to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies in the Indian Police Service or such vacancies therein as may be required to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method, shall be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

PART II.

*Appointment by Competitive Examination in England.*

4. Candidates shall have attained the age of 19 and shall not have attained the age of 21 on the first day of August in the year in which the examination is held. They shall be unmarried and if they marry before reaching India shall forfeit their appointments.

5. No person shall be eligible for admission to the examination who is not a male and does not satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council—

- (a) that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Police Service, and
- (b) (i) that he is a European British subject, and, if neither his father nor his mother was born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, that at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and that his father still is, or, if dead, continued to be until his death a British subject, or
  - (ii) that he is an Indian British subject or a ruler or subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act, and that by the 1st day of August of the year in which the examination is held he will have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years.

## PART III.

*Appointment by Competitive Examination in India.*

6. A candidate must be a male and either—

- (i) A British subject of Indian domicile who was and whose father and mother were born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, or
- (ii) a British subject of Indian domicile whose father was at the time of the candidate's birth and still is (or, if dead, continued until his death to be) a British subject or a subject of a State in India, or
- (iii) a ruler or a subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96A of the Government of India Act.

7. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of a member of the Indian Police and a candidate who is found after examination by a Medical Board not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed.

8. A candidate must satisfy the Public Service Commission that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Police Service.

9. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and not have attained the age of 24 on the first day of August in the year in which he is selected for admission to the Competitive Examination.

10. A candidate must hold a Degree of a University approved by the Governor-General in Council or have passed the Diploma Examination in the 1st or 2nd Division from the Aitchison College, Lahore, the Mayo College, Ajmer, the Daly College, Indore, the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, or the Rajkumar College, Raipur, or have passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. In exceptional cases the Public Service Commission may, on the recommendation of the Local Government, treat as a qualified candidate a candidate who, though not possessing any of the foregoing qualifications, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Public Service Commission justifies his admission to the examination.

11. (1) For the purposes of the examination the Governor-General in Council shall constitute selection areas, and every candidate shall be assigned to an area in which he is resident or in which he is treated as resident.

(2) For the purpose of these rules a candidate is resident in a selection area in which his parents reside at the time of his application, or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided (otherwise than as a student of a University only) for a like period, but the Public Service Commission may in special circumstances allow a candidate to be treated as resident in a selection area in which he is not resident:

Provided that a candidate shall not be treated as resident in Burma unless at the date of his birth and at the time of making his application he was domiciled in Burma.

(3) A candidate resident in a State in India shall be treated as resident in the selection area in which he wishes to serve, provided that the Public Service Commission may in special circumstances treat such candidate as resident in some other selection area.

(4) No candidate shall in any year be treated as resident in more than one selection area.

12. (1) In each selection area a Selection Committee shall be constituted by the Local Government and shall perform in accordance with arrangements made by the Local Government and approved by the Public Service Commission the functions hereinafter assigned to it. Every Selection Committee shall include at least one unofficial member.

(2) For the purpose of this rule the Local Government means in the case of the North-West Frontier Province the Chief Commissioner and in other cases the Local Government of the Governor's province which constitutes, or is included in, the selection area.

(3) the Selection Committee shall examine every application from candidates assigned to the area for which they have been constituted and shall interview every candidate who appears to be qualified under these rules for appointment to the Indian Police Service.

(4) The Selection Committee shall make a list of those persons whom they recommend for admission to the examination. They shall include in the list no candidate whom, having regard to his personality, character, physique and general suitability as shown by his previous career, they do not consider in all respects suited for appointment to the Indian Police Service in the selection area. They shall also exclude from the list any candidate with regard to whom they are satisfied that he will not qualify in the written examination.

(5) Each Selection Committee shall send its list of recommended candidates to the Local Government, who shall forward it to the Public Service Commission with such observations as they may desire to make. The Public Service Commission shall make a final selection of candidates to be admitted to the examination for each year, and in so

doing may make additions to or omissions from the list prepared by the Selection Committee, provided that no such additions or omissions shall be made except after consultation with the Local Government. To every candidate whom they select for admission to the examination, the Public Service Commission shall give a certificate of having been selected for the examination, and no person to whom such certificate has not been given shall be admitted to the examination.

13. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his application by other means may disqualify him for selection.

14. The Competitive Examination shall be conducted in accordance with regulations made by the Governor-General in Council, and such fees may be charged to candidates as may be prescribed in those regulations.

15. A list of the candidates shall be made out for each area in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate and in that order so many of the candidates up to the determined number of appointments in each area as are found by the Public Service Commission to be qualified by examination shall be declared to be successful candidates for the Indian Police Service, provided that the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects.

#### PART IV.

##### *Appointment by selection in India otherwise than by Competitive Examination.*

16. The Governor-General in Council shall call on the Public Service Commission to recommend and arrange in order of preference such number of candidates selected from such areas and with regard to such communal or other considerations as he may think fit.

17. The candidates so recommended shall possess the qualifications specified in rules 6, 7 and 8, and the recommendations shall be made primarily from the lists of candidates who have sat at competitive examinations held in India for the Indian Police Service, have attained a qualifying standard and are under twenty-five years of age on the first day of January preceding the recommendation. Candidates may, however, also be recommended whose names are not included in these lists. The Public Service Commission shall forward to the Local Governments of the Provinces from which appointments are to be made the names of candidates fulfilling any communal or other requirements that may have been determined in respect of particular vacancies who have attained a qualifying standard in the examinations, together with details of their examination results, and shall invite their views on the merits of such candidates. It shall be open to Local Governments when communicating their views on the qualified candidates to submit the names of other candidates whom they may think suitable for the consideration of the Public Service Commission, giving full details of such candidates. The Public Service Commission, after considering the views of the Local Governments, shall make their recommendations to the Governor-General in Council. The Public Service Commission may further, if they consider it necessary, call for fresh names in such numbers and from such Local Governments as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

18. The Governor-General in Council shall forward to the Secretary of State for India in Council the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission and shall propose candidates for appointment.

#### PART V.

##### *Appointment by promotion from the Provincial Police Services.*

19. Where recruitment is to be made by promotion from the Provincial Police Service it shall be made after compliance with Rule 6 of the Public Service Commission (Functions) Rules, 1926, or any variation thereof for the time being in force.

#### PART VI.

##### *Appointment by transfer or promotion from a service other than a Provincial Police Service.*

20. The Secretary of State for India in Council may in special cases and on the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council made after consulting the Public Service Commission transfer or promote an officer belonging to a branch of Government Service in India (other than the Provincial Police Service) to the Indian Police Service.

H. G. HAIG,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY BOARD.

*New Delhi, the 14th December 1927.*

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 4486F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1), section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (No. IX of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof.

*Schedule.*

District.	Local authority. I	Name of police-station. 1 (2).	Name of local authority, <i>i.e.</i> , union board. 1 (3).		Tax. II.
			Alipur	Bagmara	
Faridpur	1 (1).	Rajbari	...	Alipur	...
	Faridpur	Ditto	...	Bagmara	Ditto.
		Kotwali	...	Ishal Gopalpur	Ditto.

J. C. HIGHET,  
*Secretary, Railway Board.*



# The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1927.

## PART IB.

### *Educational Notices.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

##### **Silk Weaving Institute, Berhampore.**

**Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Hadji Mr. A. K. Abu Ahmed Khan Ghuznavi.**

The Silk Spinning and Weaving Institute at Berhampore has been established by the Government of Bengal to impart instruction in improved methods and to revive an industry which was formerly one of the glories of Bengal. A highly trained staff has been recruited and the institute is fitted with the latest types of hand and power driven machinery. The dyeing department is likewise up-to-date in every respect.

2. The institute offers two courses of instructions, namely, (1) Advanced and (2) Artisan Courses. The period of instruction for the "Advanced Course" extends to two years and-a-half and for "Artisan Course" to one year only.

Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of any University or have been trained in one of the Technical Schools affiliated to the Overseer Examination Board up to the Sub-Overseer Standard are eligible for admission to "Advanced Course."

The Artisan Course is meant primarily for the sons of silk reelers and weavers, and preference will be given to them.

3. The first session will commence in the third week of July, and intending students should apply at once for admission to the—

Head Master,  
Silk Institute,  
Berhampore, Murshidabad,

who will furnish all necessary particulars and form for application.

4. Ten scholarships of Rs. 10 each a month will be awarded to students of the first-year class on the results of a test examination which will be held shortly after the commencement of the session. Ten scholarships of Rs. 10 each a month will be awarded to the students of the second-year class on the results of the annual examination of the first-year class. Four scholarships in the first-year class and four in the second-year class will be reserved for Muhammadans.

Fifteen scholarships of Rs. 4 each and fifteen scholarships of Rs. 6 each a month for one year will be awarded to the Artisan students.

These scholarships are primarily intended for Bengalee students or students domiciled in Bengal.

A. T. WESTON, M.Sc., M.I.C.E.,

*Director of Industries, Bengal (offg.).*

CALCUTTA, the 6th June 1927.

The following candidates passed the Madrasah Higher Standard (Senior Fifth Year Class) Examination held in April 1927, and are placed in order of merit :—

**Calcutta Madrasah.**

**FIRST DIVISION.**

1	Muhammad Najibul Husain.	8	Muhammad Karim Bakhs.
2	Sálihuddin Ahmad.	9	Abul Khair Muhammad Abdul Wadud.
3	Muhammad Aláddin.	10	Muhammad Waliullah.
4	Muhammad Yunus.	11	Muhammad Husain (English).
5	Muhammad Azizur Rahman (Section B).	12	Hafiz Muhammad Idris.
6	Muzzammil Husain (English).	13	Muhammad Bahául Haq.
7	Muhammad Azizur Rahman (Section A) (English).	14	Abdul Latif, I. Ahmad Sub-han.
16	Muhammad Abdul Ghani.		

**SECOND DIVISION.**

17	Muhammad Khalilur Rahman.	23	Syed Ekramul Haq (English).
18	Muhammad Muhsin.	24	Abul Muhsin Abdur Rahman.
20	Abul-Ula Muhammad Hilayatullah.	25	Abul Hasan Ali Ahmad. Muhammad Sirajul Haq.
21	Muhammad Raihanuddin.	27	Syed Abu Salim Muhammad Abdul Halim (English). Syed Muhammad Zahurul Haq (English).
	Abul Bashar Muhammad Sirajul Haq (English). Nur Muhammad, I (Section A) (English).		
		37	Muhammad Naimuddin.

**THIRD DIVISION.**

29	Abdul Wájid.	38	Abdul Halim.
30	Ja'far Ahmad.	39	Nur Muhammad, II (Section A).
31	Abul Barakat Muhammad Abdul Mannan.	40	Abdus Sub-han.
32	Quazi Muhammad Abdul Hai (English).	41	Muhammad Habibullah.
33	Muhammad Zainul Abedin.	42	Muhammad Táhir (English). Abu Muhammad Abdur Rahman.
34	Muhammad Is haq.	44	Muhammad Abdur Rab Khan.
35	Mukhlisur Rahman.	45	Muhammad Abdus Sattar.

**Private candidates (Calcutta Centre).**

**SECOND DIVISION.**

1 Muhammad Ni'matullah.

2 Matlubuddin Ahmad (English).

**THIRD DIVISION.**

3 Muhammad Sádiq Ali (English).

**Furfura Madrasah.**

**THIRD DIVISION.**

1 Muhammad Yaqub Ali.

2 Aftabuddin.

**Darul Ulum Madrasah, Dacca.**

**SECOND DIVISION.**

1 Muhammad Sikandar Khan.

**Karamatyá Madrasah, Noakhali.**

**FIRST DIVISION.**

1 Muhammad Nurul Haq.

**THIRD DIVISION.**

2 Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.

**Hammadía Madrasah, Dacca.**

**SECOND DIVISION.**

1 Muhammad Zamiruddin Khan.  
2 Kamaluddin Ahmad.

3 Hafiz Muhammad Sirajuddin.  
4 Muhammad Abdul Karim.

**THIRD DIVISION.**

5 Muhammad Akhtareddin.  
7 Abul Mahasin Muhammad Fazl-i-Haq (English).

6 Abu Yahya Muhammad Mazharul Haq

**Darul Ulum Madrasah, Chittagong.**

## FIRST DIVISION.

1 Muhammadul Haq.	3 Muhammad Abdur Rashid.
2 Muhammad Saiduzzaman.	4 Muhammad Waizuddin.

## SECOND DIVISION.

5 Nur Muhammad.	6 Ahmad Shafi.
7 Muhammad Sirajul Haq.	

## THIRD DIVISION.

8 Muhammad Abdus Salam.	10 Muhammad Habibullah.
9 Muhammad Abdul Qadir.	11 Muhammad Mujibur Rahman.

**Sitakund Madrasah, Chittagong.**

## FIRST DIVISION.

1 Abdus Salam.	2 Shafiq Ahmad.
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## SECOND DIVISION.

3 Nurul Islam.	4 Abdus Samad.
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**Bashiria Ahmadiya Madrasah, Sandwip.**

## SECOND DIVISION.

1 Abdus Sattar.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

2 Muhammad Is-haq.	3 Azizur Rahman.
4 Muhammad Muzaffar Ahmad	

**KAMALUDDIN AHMAD,**

*Principal, Calcutta Madrasah, and Registrar, Central Examination of Bengal Madrasahs.*

CALCUTTA, the 25th June 1927.

The following candidates have passed the Madrasah Lower Standard (Senior Third Year Class) Examination held in April 1927, and are placed in order of merit:—

**Calcutta Madrasah.**

## FIRST DIVISION.

1 Muhammad Shah Jahan.	10 { Muhammad Hidayatullah.
2 Abdul Wahid (Section B).	11 Sultan Ahmad (English).
3 Muhammad Abdus Samad.	12 Muhammad Is-haq.
4 Munsur Ahmad.	13 Abu Muhammad Afsaruddin (English).
5 Muhammad Fazlul Rahman (Section B).	14 { Ahmad Ali.
6 Shah Abdul Baqi.	15 Lutfur Rahman, I.
7 Muhammad Sikandar Ahmad.	16 Muhammad Khadim Husain.
8 Syed Muhammad Mufizullah.	17 Muhammad Husain.
9 Muhammad Abdul Hamid.	18 Syed Abdul Majid Badrudduha (English)

## SECOND DIVISION.

19 Muzaffar Ahmad, I.	30 { Muhammad Zahurul Haq.
20 Muhammad Zahidul Haq (English).	31 Muhammad Sharafatullah.
21 Muhammad Habibullah	32 Muhammad Habibur Rahman (Section A) (English).
22 Muhammad Hashmatullah.	33 { Abdul Wahid (Section B).
23 Fazlul Bari.	34 { Abdus Subhan, II (English).
24 Muhammad Jamaluddin.	35 Muhammad Abdul Mannan, I.
25 { Abul Kair Muhammad Abdur Rahman.	36 { Abdur Rafi (English).
26 { Muhammad Afsaruddin.	37 Syed Ahmad Reza.
27 { Abul Muhsin Muhammad Abdul Mannan.	38 Azizur Rahman.
28 { Abdus Sabur (English).	
29 Safiruddin Ahmad.	

## THIRD DIVISION.

39	Muhammad Abdul Haq.	54	Muhammad Sirajul Islam (English)
40	Muhammad Tajuddin.	55	Abul Muhsin Muhammad Hashmatullah Khan.
41	Muhammad Sikandar Ali.		Abu Anwar Muhammad Abdus Sattar Khan.
42	Muhammad Aftabuddin.		Ahmad Husain.
	Muhammad Mubarakullah (English).	57	Muhammad Abul Qasim.
	Muhammad Ashraf Ali.		Abu Muhammad Abdur Rahman.
45	Abul Qasim Muhammad Muallamul Islam (English).		Muhammad Faizullah.
46	Mullah Muhammad Hashim (English).	61	Muhammad Mujibul Haq.
47	Abul Qasim Muhammad Sultan Husain.	62	Muhammad Khizr.
	Muhammad Ramzan Ali.		Abu Jafar Muhammad Raushan Ali (English).
	Abu Ahmad Abdul Majid.	63	Kabiruddin Muhammad Shafiq (English).
48	Muhammad Shams-ul-Islam.		Abu Ahmad Abdur Rahman.
	Raisuddin (English).	66	Muhammad Abu Yusuf.
53	Muhammad Sejibur Rahman.		
	Muhammad Faiz Ahmad (English).		

## Private candidates (Calcutta Centre).

## FIRST DIVISION.

1 Abdus Salam. 2 Muhammad Abdul Hamid (Ramzan).

## SECOND DIVISION.

3 Muhammad Ismail Talukdar (English). 4 Abu Rizwan Abdur Rahman.

5. Muhammad Yusuf.

## THIRD DIVISION.

6.	Muhammad Musa.	10	Abdul Aziz (Serajgunj).
7	Muhammad Nasiruddin.		Sifatullah.
8	Muhammad Abdul Aziz, II (Ramzan).	12	Muhammad Abdus Subhan.
9	Muhammad Shafiquddin.		Abdus Sattar.
		14	Abul Matin Muhammad Raihanuddin.

## Furfura Madrasah.

## FIRST DIVISION.

1 Abul Quasim Muhammadullah. 2 Abu Jalal Muhammad Muntazuddin (English).

## SECOND DIVISION.

3 Azimuddin Ahmad (English).

## THIRD DIVISION.

4 Abul Khair Muhammad Ramzan Ali 5 Abul Fazl Muhammad Kabir Ahmad. (English).

## Dacca Darul Ulum Madrasah.

## SECOND DIVISION.

1 Muhammad Muazzam Ali.

## THIRD DIVISION.

2	Abul Kasir Muhammad Fazlur Rahman.	6	Muhammad Shawkatullah.
3	Abul Fath Muhammad Abdul Wahhab.	7	Muhammad Abdus Subhan.
4	Abul Khair Muhammad Abdur Rahman Khan.	8	Qazi Muhammad Zahirul Haq.
5	Muhammad Abdus Samad.	9	Munsif Khan.
		10	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.
		11	Zahirul Haq.

## Karamatya Madrasah, Noakhali.

## FIRST DIVISION.

1 Abdul Quddus. 3 Abdul Khaliq, I.

2 Ahmadullah.

4 Abdul Ali Muhammad Muhabbatullah.

5 Abul Qasim Muhammad Bazlul Karim.

## SECOND DIVISION.

6	Abdul Malik Khan.	10	Sultan Ahmad.
7	Ali Azam.	11	Abdul Latif.
8	Shamsul Haq.	12	Abdul Qayyum.
9	Abdur Rab.	13	Mufizur Rahman.

## THIRD DIVISION.

14	Nadiruzzamán.	16	Fazlur Rahman.
15	Muhammad Saifullah.	17	Abul-Ula Muhammad Ubaidul Haq.
		18	Muhammad Azizullah.

**Hammadia Madrasah, Dacca.****SECOND DIVISION.**

1 Syed Mahmud.	6 Abu Fazl Muhammad Maqbul Ahmad.
2 { Muhammad Muslehuddin (English).	7 Alunad Ali.
3 { Muhammad Abdullah.	8 Nur Muhammad.
4 { Abdul Hai.	
5 { Abu Bashir Muhammad Maqbul Ahmad.	

**THIRD DIVISION.**

9 Muhammad Abdus Salam.	20 { Lutfur Rabman.
10 { Janab Ali.	21 { Abul Khair Muhammad Abdus Samad (English).
11 { Muhammad Anwārullah.	22 { Muhammad Dūul Islam.
12 Muhammad Shamsuddin, I.	23 { Muhammad Karamat Ali.
13 { Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan.	24 Muhammad Farman Ali.
14 { Muhammad Akhtarur Rahman.	25 Syed Faizullah.
15 Abu Khair Muhammad Shamsuddin.	26 Muhammad Abul Hashim.
16 Muhammad Mūlāzimuddin	27 Muhammad Wajihul Islam.
17 { Husain Ali, II.	28 Abu Ali Muhammad Khan.
18 { Muhammadullah.	29 Muhammad Yar Husain.
19 Muhammad Abdur Razzaq (English)	30 Md. Maqsud Ali.
	31 Sirajuddin Ahmad, II.

**Private candidates (Dacca Centre).****SECOND DIVISION.**

1 Muhammad Ismail.

**THIRD DIVISION.**

2 Muhammad Sirajul Haq.

**Darul Uloom Madrasah, Chittagong.****FIRST DIVISION.**

1 Muhammad Abdul Awwal.	5 Ahmad Kabir, I.
2 Muhammad Ilyās.	6 Muhammad Abdul Halim, I.
3 Muhammad Sultan Ahmad, II.	7 Muhammad Sulaiman.
4 Muhammad Idris.	8 Muhammad Ali Ahmad.

**SECOND DIVISION.**

9 Ahmad Kabir, II.	18 Muhammad Ismat Ali.
10 { Muhammad Ubaidullah.	19 Farrukh Ahmad, I.
11 { Muhammad Rafiqul Amin.	20 Muhammad Sharif.
12 Muhammad Habibur Rahman, I.	21 { Muhammad Bazlur Rahim.
13 Muhammad Ansar Ali.	22 { Muhammad Farkhund Bakht, I.
14 Muhammad Abdullah.	23 Muhammad Abdus Salam.
15 { Muhammad Abdul Munim, I.	24 Muhammad Abdul Halim, II.
16 { Hafiz Ahmad.	25 { Muhammad Ilyas, II.
17 { Muhammad Islam.	26 Muhammad Rashid Ahmad.

**THIRD DIVISION.**

27 Muhammad Badiur Rahman.	31 { Muhammad Altaf Ali.
28 Muhammad Eadiuzzaman.	32 { Muhammad Ali Husain.
29 Syed Muhammad Is-haq, I.	33 Sikandar Ahmad, I.
30 Muhammad Ahmadur Rahman.	34 Muhammad Habibullah, II.
31 { Muhammad Abul Mustafa.	35 Farrukh Ahmad.
32 { Muhammad Yunus.	36 Muhammad Mumtazuddin.
33 Muhammad Abdul Majid.	

**Sitakund Madrasah, Chittagong.****FIRST DIVISION.**

1 Nuruzzaman.

2 Muhammad Yunus.

**SECOND DIVISION.**

3 Ahsanullah.

4 { Khwaja Ahmad.

5 { Muhammad Ismail, I.

## THIRD DIVISION.

6 Lutful Haq.	9 Abdur Rauf.
7 Sirajul Haq.	10 Abdul Mannan.
8 Abul Khair Muhammad Mahbubus Subhan.	11 Abdul Aziz.

**Basurhat Madrasah.**

## THIRD DIVISION.

1 Muhammad Is-haq.	3 Badir Rahman.
2 Abdul Malik.	4 Abdul Latif.

**Manirul Islam Madrasah, Aburhat, Chittagong.**

## THIRD DIVISION.

1 Maqbul Ahmad.	2 Abdur Rauf.
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**Private candidates (Dacca Centre).**

## THIRD DIVISION.

1 Sultan Ahmad.
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**Private candidates (Chittagong Centre).**

## THIRD DIVISION.

1 Muhammad Husain.
--------------------

**Private candidates (Chittagong Centre).**

## THIRD DIVISION.

1 Abu Tahir Muhammad Bazlur Rahman.	2 Abu Tahir Muhammad Abdur Rashid.
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**Private candidates (Chittagong Centre).**

## FIRST DIVISION.

1 Muhammad Nasiruddin.	3 Abdul Ghani.
2 Dilawar Husain.	4 Mujibullah.
5 Kalirullah.	

## SECOND DIVISION.

6 Tajul Islam.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

7 Abdul Karim.
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**Bashiria Ahmadiya Madrasah, Sandwip, Noakhali.**

## SECOND DIVISION.

1 Abul Khair Muhammad Ashraf Ali.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

2 Abul-Ula Muhammad Mufizur Rahman.
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**Feni Senior Madrasah.**

## SECOND DIVISION.

1 Maziharul Haq.
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## THIRD DIVISION.

2 Siddiqur Rahman.	3 Sirajul Islam.
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KAMALUDDIN AHMAD,

Principal, Calcutta Madrasah, and Registrar,

CALCUTTA, the 25th June 1927.

Central Examination of Bengal Madrasahs.

**Orders by the Senate of the Calcutta University.****M. A. EXAMINATION, 1929.****ENGLISH.****COMMON PAPERS FOR GROUPS A AND B.***Paper I.—General History of English Literature.*

(No Text-books.)

*Paper II.—Drama.*

Shakespeare	... Antony and Cleopatra ; Henry IV, Parts I & II.
Dryden	... All for Love.
Sheridan	... The School for Scandal.

*Paper III.—Poetry.*

Spenser	... Fairie Queene, I.
Milton	... Paradise Lost, Books I, II, IV & V.
Browning	... Selections (Young).
Pope	... Satires and Epistles (Mark Pattison).

*Paper IV.—Prose.*

Dean Inge	... Outspoken Essays : Second Series. (1) The State Visible and Invisible. (2) The Idea of Progress. (3) The Victorian Age.
Burke	... French Revolution.
Archbold, W. A.	... Recent Essays.
Carlyle	... Sartor Resartus.

**GROUP A.***Paper V.—(a) Chaucer and (b) Outlines of Historical English Grammar.*

(a) Chaucer	... The Book of the Duchesse II, 1-290 ; House of Fame Book II ; The Legend of Good Women (Cleopatra & Thisbe) ; Lak of Stedfastnesse ; The Former Age ; Gentillesse ; Truth ; The Compleynt of Chaucer to his Purse ; The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales ; The Pardoner's Tale with its Prologue (Group C, II, 329-968).
(b) Otto Jesperson	... Growth and Structure of the English Language (Trübner, Leipzig).
Clasen	... History of the English Language (Macmillan).

*Paper VI.—Selected Period of Poetry.***Early Nineteenth Century Poetry (1798-1832).**

The undermentioned authors are recommended for special study in their chief works as specified below ; but candidates will not be expected to show a detailed knowledge of the texts named :—

Wordsworth	... Prelude, Books XI, XII, XIII ; Excursion, Book I ; Selections by Matthew Arnold (Golden Treasury Series).
Coleridge	... Selections by Stopford A. Brooke (Golden Book of Coleridge, Dent).
Byron	... Vision of Judgment ; Selections by Matthew Arnold (Golden Treasury Series). Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.
Shelley	... Prometheus Unbound ; Selections by Stopford A. Brooke (Golden Treasury Series).
Keats	... Hyperion ; Eve of St. Agnes ; Lamia ; Isabella.
	Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics (Palgrave), Book IV.
	Selections from English Poets, edited by Ward, Vol. IV.

*Paper VII.—Selected Period of Prose.*

## Early Nineteenth Century Prose (1798-1832).

The undermentioned authors are recommended for special study in their chief works as specified below; but candidates will not be expected to show a detailed knowledge of the texts named:—

Wordsworth	... Prefaces and Appendices (Oxford edition).
Scott	... Talisman; Old Mortality; Kenilworth.
Coleridge	... Biographia Literaria, omitting Chapters 5-9 and 12.
Lamb	... Essays of Elia.
Landor	... Selections by Sidney Colvin (Golden Treasury Series).
Jane Austen	... Pride and Prejudice.
Hazlitt	... English Literature, edited by Zeitlin (Oxford University Press).
De Quincey	... Confessions of an Opium Eater.
Shelley	... Defence of Poetry.

## GROUP B.

*Paper V.*

English Language and Literature prior to 1100 A. D.  
Sweet—Anglo-Saxon Reader, Part I, omitting pieces XII, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV (9th edition, Clarendon Press, Oxford).

*Paper VI.*

English Language and Literature from 1100 A. D. to 1500 A. D., including Chaucer.  
Chaucer—In addition to the texts prescribed for the "A" Group, Troilus and Criseyde, Books I and II.  
Morris—Specimens of Early English, Part I, omitting pieces II, III, IV, VIII, X, XI, XIII, XV, XVII, XIX.  
Morris and Skeat—Specimens of Early English, Part II, omitting pieces I (B), II, VI, VII, VIII, IX, XI (B), XI (C), XIII, XVII (B), XVIII (A).  
*Paper VII.—Historical English Grammar (including the elements of Teutonic Philology).*

## Books recommended for study:—

Wright, J. and E. M.	... Old English Grammar (Oxford University Press).
Wyld, H. C.	... Historical Study of the Mother Tongue (Murray).
Emerson	... History of the English Language.
Greenough and Kittredge	... Words and their Ways in English Speech (Macmillan).

*Paper VIII.*

## Essay or Essays on subjects connected with the course.

## SANSKRIT.

## The course shall include the following:—

(The books prescribed for the first four papers are common to all the groups.)

*Paper I.—(a)* Ashtaka I of Rigveda, with Sayana's commentary thereon.

*(b)* Sayana's introduction to his commentary on the Rigveda.

*Paper II.—*Siddhanta Kaumudi (whole).

*Paper III.—(a)* and *(b)* Elements of Comparative Philology with special reference to the Indo-Iranian Languages and the growth of the Prakritic dialects.

## The following books are recommended:—

Macdonel, A. A.—Vedic Grammar for Students (Oxford).

\*Uhlenbeck, C. C.—A Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics (Luzac).

\*Gune—Introduction to Comparative Philology (Poona).

\* Candidates are required to possess a thorough acquaintance with the books marked with an asterisk.

*For reference only—*

Whitney—Sanskrit Grammar.

Dr. Prabhatchandra Chakrabarti—Linguistic Speculations of the Hindus.

(c) Sabda-Sakti-Prakasika—Karikas Nos. 2, 3, 4, 12-14, 16-18, 20, 29, 31, 33, 54, 56, 58, 60, 61, 66, 67 and 95.

*Paper IV.*—Two essays—(a) dealing with some subject connected with the history of Sanskrit literature generally : (b) dealing with some subject connected with the history of the special department covered by the group taken up.*Papers V, VI, VII and VIII.*—One of the following groups to be selected by the candidates :—*A.—Literature.**Paper V.—(a) Poetry Text :—*

Naishadha Charita	... Canto I with commentary.
Kamandakiya Nitisara	... Chapters 8, 9, 10 and 11 (pages 37-62). (Jivananda's edition.)
Sukra Nitisara	... Chapter 4 (pages 507-670). (Jivananda's edition.)
Mahabharata	... Santiparva, Rajadharma, Chapters 56-60, 68, 69, 86, 88 (Pratap Ray's edition).
Sisupalavadha	... Cantos 14, 15 with Mallinatha's Commentary.

*(b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.**Paper VI.—(a) Drama Texts, Vikramorvashi, Mrichchhatika, Venisamhara, Mahavira-charita, Karpuramanjari, Vararuchi's Prakrita Prakasa as is necessary for the appreciation of the Prakrit passages.**(b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.**Paper VII.—(a) Prose Texts; Kadambari (1st part), Harshacharita, Chapters 5 and 6.**(b) Unseen passages in Sanskrit Prose for translating into English.**Paper VIII.—(a) Rhetoric and Prosody, namely, Kavyaprakasa, Ekavali, Sarasvati-kanthabharana, Sahitya-darpana and Chhandomanjari.**(b) Unseen passages in Sanskrit Poetry for translation into English.**B.—Vedas.**Paper V.—Yaska's Nirukta and Pingala's Chhandassutras with Halayudha's Vritti; Pratisakhyas of the Rigveda, with the commentary of Uvata.**Paper VI.—(a) Aitareya Brahmana with Sayana's commentary.**(b) Simple unseen passages in Vedic Sanskrit for translation into classical Sanskrit.**(The interpretation of any recognised Indian School will be accepted.)**Paper VII.—(a) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, Chapters III and IV: Chhandogya, Chapters V, VI, VII and VIII.**(b) Simple Sanskrit unseen passages from any Upanishad for translation into English.**Paper VIII.—(a) Grihya-Sutra—Gobhila with commentary.**(b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.**C.—Mimamsa and Smriti.**Paper V.—(a) Mimamsa-Sutra with Savara Bhashya, first three Chapters.**(b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Mimamsa Philosophy, such as the Sloka-Varttika and the Tantra Varttika for translation into English.**For reference only—*

Dr. Pasupatinath Shastri—Introduction to the Purva Mimamsa.

Paper VI.—(a) Jaiminiya Nyayamalavistara and Mimamsa Nyayaprakasa.

*(b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Mimamsa Philosophy, such as the Mimamsa-Balaprakasa and the Tuptika for translation into English.**Paper VII.—(a) Manu-Samhita with Kulluka's commentary.**Dharma-Sutras of Apastamba and Gautama with Haradatta's commentary.**(b) Grihya-Sutra—Gobhila.**Paper VIII.—(a) Yajnavalkya-Samhita with Vijnanesvara's Mitakshara. Parasara's Institutes with Madhava's commentary.**(b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.*

D.—*Vedanta*.

*Paper V.*—(a) *Vedantasara* (Jacob's edition), *Panchadasi*, *Vedanta Paribhasha*, *Hastamalaka* (with commentary), and *Siddhantalesa*.  
 (b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work on *Vedanta Philosophy* such as the *Vivarana-prameya-Sangraha* for translation into English.

*Paper VI.*—(a) *Vedanta-Sutra* with *Sankara-Bhashya*.  
 (b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

*Paper VII.*—(a) *Sribhashya*, Chapter I, Part I.  
 (b) *Advaita-Brahma-Siddhi*.

*Paper VIII.*—(a) *Bhagavadgita*; *Chhandogya-Upanishad*, Chapter VI, *Brihadaranyaka*, Chapters III, VI; *Katha* and *Mandukya Upanishads* with *Sankara's commentary*.  
 (b) Passages for translation into English from the *Anubhashya* and the *Saivabhashya*.

E.—*Sankhya and Yoga*.

*Paper V.*—(a) *Sankhya-Sutras* of *Kapila* with *Vritti* of *Aniruddha*, *Sankhya-Karika* of *Isvara-krishna* with *Bhashya* of *Gaudapada*.  
 (b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the *Sankhya philosophy* for translation into English.

*Paper VI.*—(a) *Sankhya Pravachana-Bhashya*, *Sankhya-Sara* and *Sankhya-Tattva-kumudi*.  
 (b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

*Paper VII.*—(a) *Yoga-Sutras* of *Patanjali* with *Bhashya* of *Vyasa* and *Vritti* of *Bhoja*, *Yoga-varttika* or *Vijnana Bhikshu*.  
 (b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the *Yoga Philosophy* for translation into English.

*Paper VIII.*—(a) *Yogavasishtha*, Chapter on *Vairagya Prakarana*, *Sarvadarsana-Samgraha*.  
 (b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

F.—*Nyaya and Vaisesika*.

*Paper V.*—(a) *Naya-Sutras* of *Gautama* with the *Bhashya* of *Vatsayana*, *Varttika* of *Udyotakara* and *Vritti* of *Visvanatha*.  
 (b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the *Nyaya Philosophy* for translation into English.

*Paper VI.*—(a) *Nyayamanjari* of *Jayanta Bhatta*; *Khandanakhanda-khadya* of *Sriharsha*, Chapter I.  
 (b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

*Paper VII.*—(a) *Bhashapariccheda* with *Sidhantamuktavai*; *Kusumanjali* of *Udayanacharyya* with commentary of *Ruchidatta* and gloss of *Vardhamana*.  
 (b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

*Paper VIII.*—(a) *Vaisesika Sutras* of *Kanada*, with *Bhashya* of *Prasastapada*; *Nyayakandali* of *Sridhara*, and *Vritti* of *Jayanarayana*; *Saptapadarthi* of *Sivaditya*, with commentary of *Yatindra Madhava*.  
 (b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on *Vaisesika Philosophy* for translation into English.

G.—*General Philosophy*.

*Paper V.*—(a) *Sankhya Sutras* of *Kapila* with *Vritti* of *Aniruddha*, *Sankhya-Tattva-kumudi*, *Yoga-Sutras* of *Patanjali* with the *Bhashya* of *Vyasa* and *Vritti* of *Bhoja*.  
 (b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work on *Philosophy* for translation into English.

*Paper VI.*—(a) *Nyaya Sutras* of *Gautama* with *Bhashya* of *Vatsayana* and *Vritti* of *Visvanatha*, *Vaisesika Sutras* of *Kanada* with *Bhashya* of *Prasastapada*, and *Nyaya-kandali* of *Sridhara*.  
 (b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

*Paper VII.*—(a) *Vedantasara* (Jacob's edition), *Bhagavadgita*, *Vedanta Sutra* with *Sankara's commentary*, Chapter I, Parts I and IV, Chapter II, Part II.  
 (b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

*Paper VIII.*—(a) *Nyayaratnamala* of *Parthasarathi Misra*, *Mimamsa Nyaya Prakasa* of *Apodeva*. *Upanishads*—*Isa Kena*, *Katha*, *Prasna*, *Munda*, *Mandukya* and *Svetasvatara* with *Sankara's commentary*.  
 (b) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work of *Philosophy* for translation into English.

H.—*Prakrit*.

*Paper V.*—(a) *Prasna Vyakarana*, *Vipakasutra*.  
 (b) Translation from English into Sanskrit (or *Prakrit* at the option of the candidate).

*Paper VI.*—(a) *Prakrit* portions of the following Dramas :—  
*Sakuntala*, *Vikramorvasi*, *Malavikagnimitra*, *Uttaracharita*, *Malatimadhava*, *Mahaviracharita*, *Mrichchakatika*, *Mudrarakshasa*, *Ratnavali*, *Karpuramanjari*, *Venisambhara*.  
 (b) Translation from Sanskrit into *Prakrit*.

*Paper II.*—(a) *Setubandha, Gandavaho, Kumarapalacharita* together with a general knowledge of *Prakrita Paingala*.

(b) Simple unseen passages in *Prakrit* for translation into English.

*Paper III.*—(a) *Prakrit Grammar* as in *Vararuchi's Prakrita Prakasa* (Cowell), *Chanda's Prakrita Lakshana* (Hoernle), *Hemachandra* (Pischel).

Candidates are also expected to be familiar with the substances of Hoernle's *Grammar of the Gaudian languages*.

(b) Simple unseen passages in *Prakrit* for translation into Sanskrit.

#### *I.—Epigraphy and History.*

*Paper V.*—(a) *Rajatarangini* and its continuation, with Stein's introduction and commentary.

(b) Unseen passages in Sanskrit for translation into English.

*Paper VI.*—(a) *Inscriptions of Asoka*.

(b) *Early Indian Alphabets*.

#### *Paper VII.—Epigraphia Indica—*

Volume I. Inscriptions Nos. 1, 8, 11, 13, 36.

" III. Nos. 8 and 17.

" IV. No. 34.

" V. Nos. 2 and 19.

" VI. 1 and 14.

" VII. No. 6.

" IX. No. 31 (translation only).

" X. No. 15.

" XII. Nos. 8 and 18.

Fleet—*Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, Nos. 1-18, 33-37.

Prachina Lekha-Mala—Lekhas 69, 79, 80, 85, 92, 111 and 118.

#### *Paper VIII.—*

(a) *Ancient Geography of India*.

The following books are recommended :—

Cunningham—*Ancient Geography of India*.

Fleet—*Topographical list of the Brihatsamhita*.

Pargiter—*Translation of the Markandeya Purana (Bhuvanakosha only)*.

(b) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

#### **PALI.**

(Compulsory Papers.)

#### *Paper I.*

(a) *Digha-Nikaya*.

Brahmajala-Sutta.

Samannaphala-Sutta.

Singalovada-Sutta.

Ambattha-Sutta.

... Suttas 1-15.

(b) *Majjhima-Nikaya*

... Devata, Devaputta and Kosala-Samyuttas.

(c) *Samyutta-Nikaya*

... Pancakanipata, Vaggas 1-8.

(d) *Anguttara-Nikaya*

N.B.—Candidates will be required to be acquainted with the following Suttas; *Cakkavattisihanada Sutta* (D. N.), *Assalayana Sutta* (M. N.).

#### *Paper II.*

(a) *Mahavagga* of the *Vinaya-Pitaka*, pages 1-156. (Oldenberg's Edition.)

(b) *Bhikkhu-Patimokha*. (Edited by Vidhusekhar Sastri.)

(c) Dr. Vidyabhusan's translation of *So-sor-thar-pa* (Tibetan *Patimokha*). (Bibliotheca Indica series.)

(d) The *Pratimoksha* of the *Sarvastivadin* sect. (Edited by L. Finot, Societe Asiatique.)

*Paper III.*

Vuttodaya	... Ed. C. A. A. Silakkhanda. (Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay.)
Kaccayana	... (Edited by Dr. Vidyabhusana.)
Vararuci	... Prakrita Prakasa. (Edited by Mr. Basantakumar Chatterjee.)
Muller	... Pali Grammar.
Woolner	... Introduction to Prakrit.
Gune	... Comparative Philology (Poona).
Barua and Mitra—Prakrit Dhammapada	for reference only.
Geiger—Pali Litteratur und Sprache	
S. K. Chatterjee	... Origin and Development of Bengali Language (Introduction only).

*N. B.*—The course in Pali and Prakrit philology should include Indo-European family of languages—the Aryan Branch. History of Sanskrit and Prakrit dialects—Development of Pali sounds and inflections—Pali with reference to Sanskrit and Indo-European.

*Paper IV.*

Rhys Davids	... Buddhist India.
Kern	... Manual of Buddhism.
Hoernle	... Manuscript Remains of Buddhist Literature found in Eastern Turkestan, Vol. I. (translation and notes only.)
Mrs. Rhys Davids	... Buddhism.
Inscriptions of Asoka (in Translation).	
Oldenberg	... Buddha.
Eliot	... Hinduism and Buddhism, Vols. II and III.
Law	... Life and Work of Buddhaghosa.
Mabel Bode	... Pali Literature in Burma.

## GROUP A.—LITERATURE.

*Paper V.*

- (a) Jatakas (illustrated) in the Barhut sculptures.
- (b) Petavatthu and Vimana-vatthu.
- (c) Rhys Davids—Buddhist Birth-stories—Introduction only.

*Paper VI.*

Theri-Gatha with the Paramatthadipani (First half).  
 Thera-Gatha (Second half).  
 Sutta-Nipata (Bapat's edition excluding the Parayana Vagga).  
 Visuddhimagga (Silaniddesa) (P. T. S. Edition).  
 Milindapanha (Mendakapanha only, pages 90-183) (Trenckner's Edition).

*Paper VII.*

1. Inscriptions of Asoka (in the original).
2. Barhut Inscriptions (Barua and Sinha).
3. Sanchi Stupa Inscriptions (Epigraphia Indica, Vol. II).

Early Brahmi Inscriptions other than those mentioned, *i.e.*, including 1, 2 and 3.

*Paper VIII.*

Essays and Unseens.

## GROUP B.—PHILOSOPHY.

*Paper V.*

Dhammasangani.  
 Atthasalini (P. T. S. O.), pages 1-136.  
 Dukapathana.

*Paper VI.*

Netti-Pakarana.  
 Abhidhammattha-Sangaha.  
 Abhidammapatara.

*Paper VII.*

Kathavatthu (P. T. S.), Vol. I, pages 1-103 with commentary.  
 Vibhangha (P. T. S.), pages 1-50.  
 Dhatukatha (P. T. S.), pages 1-100.

*Paper III.*

## Essays and Unseens.

## GROUP C.—EPIGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

*Paper V.*

Mahavamsa (Geiger's Edition).  
Sasanavamsa (P. T. S. Edition).

*Paper VI.*

Inscriptions of Asoka (in the original).  
Dasaratha Inscriptions.  
Piprahwa Vase Inscriptions.  
Sohgaura Copper Plaquet Inscription.

*Paper VII.*

Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela.  
Select Kusana Inscriptions.  
Inscriptions of the Saka and Satavahana Dynasties.  
Inscriptions of the Imperial Guptas (Samudragupta, Chandragupta II, Skandagupta and Damodarpur Plates).

*Paper VIII.*

Cunningham ... Ancient Geography of India (published by Chakravarti Chatterjee & Co.).

Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India above Taxila and Isipatana, Vesali, Savatthi, Rajagaha, Kusinara, Kapilavasthu and Sanchi.

Foucher ... Notes on the Geography of Gandhara.  
Legge ... The Travels of Fa-Hian.  
Watters ... Yuan Chwang, 2 vols.

## GROUP D.—MAHAYANA LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

*Paper V.*

Lalita-Vistara (First half only).  
Asvaghosha's Buddhacarita (Chaps. 1-13).

*Paper VI.*

Madhyamika Karika with Vritti of Chandrakirti.  
Lankavatara Sutra (Bunyiu Nanjo's Edition, Gathas only).  
Vijnapti Matrasiddhi (Vimsika only) with commentary.

*Paper VII.*

Nyayabindu with the Tika of Dharmottara (A. S. B.).  
Sarvadarsana-sangraha (portion dealing with Buddhist Philosophy only).  
Vidyabhusana ... History of Indian Logic (Buddhist Logic only).

*Paper VIII.*

A. (i) Kielhorn ... Sanskrit Grammar.  
(ii) Macdonell ... Sanskrit Grammar.  
B. Essays.

## ARABIC.

*Paper I.*

Hamasa (1st Chapter).  
Mu'allaqat (omitting the B.A. Honours Selection).

*Paper VII.*

Kitabu-l-Aghani, Vol. IV.

(a) From the middle of page 17 to the middle of page 34.  
(b) From page 74 to page 98.

Yatimatu-d-Dahr, Vol. IV, al-Babu-l-khamis fi dhikr-i Abi-l-Fadhl-i-Hamadani,  
pages 167-204.

*Paper III.*

(a) Unseen (Arabic).  
 (b) Unseen (English).

*Paper IV.***History of Arabic Literature.***Paper V.*

Mufassal of Zamakhshari from the beginning up to the end of Bahth-i-Ism-i-Mu'rab.  
 Fara'id of Mulla Mahmud Jawnpuri; 'Ilmu-l-Ma'ani, from the beginning of the Muqaddima up to the end of the Naw'-i-Awwal of the Fann-i-Thani.

*Paper VI.*

Kur'an with the Kashshaf of Zamakhshari, the whole of Suratu-l-Imran.  
 Mishkatu-l-Masabih.

(a) Kitabu-l-Imarat-i wa'l-Qaza.  
 (b) Kitabu-l-Adab.

*Paper VII.***History of Islam.***Paper VIII.***Essay.****PERSIAN.***Paper I.*

The Hadiqa of Sanai—Chapters I and V. (Nawalkishore Edition.)  
 The Qasāid-i-'Urfi, end of Qaside Dar Wasf-i-Kashmir, pp. 1-89 (Nawalkishore Ed.).

*Paper II.*

Diwān-i-Nasir-i-Khusraw, the whole (Calcutta University Selections).  
 Qasāid-i-Qa'ani, pp. 1-112 (Board of Examiners' Edition).

*Paper III.*

Gawhar-i-Murad, the whole (Calcutta University Selections).  
 Waqayi'-i-Ni'-mat Khan-i-'Ali, the whole (Nawalkishore Edition).  
 Haji Baba Isfahani, pages 1-147 (A. S. B. Edition).  
 Mi'rāju-s-Sa'adat, Chaps. I, II and III (Bombay Edition).

*Paper IV.*

(a) Unseen (Persian Poetry and Prose).  
 (b) Unseen (English).

*Paper V.***Rhetoric, Prosody and Philology.****N.B.—Books recommended for study :—**

Phillott—Higher Persian Grammar.  
 Platt and Rankin—Persian Grammar.  
 Sukhandan-i-Fars by Azad.  
 Hadaiq-ul-Balaghat.  
 Dastur-i-Parsi Amuz by Maulana Ubaidullah-al-'Ubaidi-al-Suhrawardy.

*Paper VI.***History of Persian Literature.***Paper VII.***History of Islam.***Paper VIII.***Essay.**

## Indian Vernaculars.

## BENGALI.

(Principal Subjects.)

## Paper I.

History of Bengali Literature from the earliest times down to 1850.  
Special period—Vaishnava Literature during the Sixteenth Century.

## Books recommended:—

D. C. Sen	... History of Bengali Language and Literature (Calcutta University).
Ditto	... Vaishnava Literature of Mediæval Bengal (Calcutta University).
Ditto	... Chaitanya and his Age (Calcutta University).
D. C. Sen	... Folk Literature of Bengal (Calcutta University).
Ditto	... The Bengali Ramayanas (Calcutta University).
S. K. De	... History of Bengali Literature, 1800-1825 (Calcutta University).
Sasankamohan Sen	... Vangavāni.

## Book of reference:—

M. Adikāri	... Vaisnab Diggarsani.
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## Paper II.

(1) Caryā-carya-Veniscaya ; the caryās of Kānha.  
 (2) Vanga Sahitya Parichaya, edited by D. C. Sen (Calcutta University), Vol. I, pages 379-402 (Dharmamangala) ; pages 486-524 (Ramayana) ; pages 607-638 (Mahabharata).  
 (3) Maynāmatir Gan (published by Dacca Sahitya Parisat).  
 (4) Sri-Krisna Kirttan, pages 332-398 ; Radha-Viraha (Published by Sahitya-Parisad).  
 For reference only—Gopichandrer Gān (Calcutta University).

## Paper III.

Mukundrama Kavikankana	... Chandimangala : the Kālaketu-Story only.
D. C. Sen	... Maymansinha Gitikā.
Michael Madhusudan Datta	... Meghanadabhadha Kāvya.
Dinabandhu Mitra	... Nildarpana.
Girischandra Ghosh	... Prafulla.

## Recommended (for reference only):—

Lalmohan Vidyānidhi	... Kāvya-nirnaya.
Syamaprasad Mookerjee	... History of the Bengali Stage ("Calcutta Review," January, 1924).
Beharilal Chakrabarti	... Sāradamangala.

## Paper IV.

(a) Development of Prose Style in Bengali Literature, 1800-57.  
 (Candidates are recommended to refer to D. C. Sen's Bengali Prose Style.)  
 (b) Influence of Western Culture on Bengali Literature, 1870-1900, with special reference to the works of Bankimchandra and Rabindranath.  
 In Papers II and III, 75 marks shall be allotted to the texts and 25 marks to the unseen passages.

## Questions on the text shall include—

(a) Questions on the subject-matter and on the language of the prescribed books (historical, geographical, critical questions and literary allusions are not excluded).  
 (b) Questions on grammar and prosody arising from the texts.  
 (c) Questions on the life and literary career of the authors whose works are prescribed.

## Papers V and VI.

(See under "Subsidiary Languages.")

## Paper VII.

(See under "Basic Languages.")

## Paper VIII.

B. C. Mazumdar  
S. K. Chatterji

... History of the Bengali Language.  
... Origin and Development of the Bengali Language.

## HINDI

(Principal subject.)

Paper I.—*History of Literature.*

History of Hindi Literature from Chanda Bardai (12th Century) down to Babu Harischandra.

Special subject—Religious Literature of Hindi Vaishnava poets in the 15th and 16th Centuries.

Books recommended :—

The Origin of Hindi Language and Literature, by Pandit Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi.

Hindi Bhasha, by Pandit Bal Mukund Gupta.

Vernacular Literature of Hindustan, by Sir George Abraham Grierson.

Hindi Literature (Heritage of India Series).

Grierson	.. Tulsidas.
Misra Brothers	.. Misra-bandhu-vinod.
Ditto	.. Hindi Navaratna.

Paper II.—*Old Texts.*

Chanda Bardai	... Prithviraj Raya. (Select portions in the Kavita Kaumudi of Ram Nares Tripathi.)
Surdas	... Sur Sagar, Canto X.
Tulsidas	... Ram-charita-manas. Selection by Syam Sundar Das (Indian Press); Vinaya Patrika.
Jayasi	... Padumavat, Part I.
Kesavdas	... Ramchandrika (First half only).
Kabir	... Selections (Rachanavali, edited by Pandit Ajodhya Singh Upadhyay).

Paper III.—*Mediaeval and Modern Texts.*

Bhushan	... Sivaraj Bhushan.
Bihari Lal	... Satsai (Hindi Sahitya Sammelan).
Ayodhya Sing Upadhyay	... Chatkil Chaupadi.
Harischandra	... Chandravali.
Sridhar Pathak	... Kasmir Sukhma.

Paper IV.—*Essay Paper.*

(a) Development of Hindi Literature, 1850-1900.

(b) Persian Influence on Hindi Literature.

## Papers V and VI.

(Subsidiary Language.)

## Paper VII.

(Basic Languages.)

## Paper VIII.

Hoernle	... Comparative Grammar of the Guadian Languages.
Lyall	... Article on Hindustani (in the Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th edition).
Kellogg	... Grammar of the Hindi Language.
Greaves	... Grammar of Tulsidas.
E. Greaves	... Hindi Grammar (Indian Press).

## MAITHILI.

(Principal subject.)

## Paper I.

History of Maithili Literature from the earliest times (the thirteenth century down to Chanda Jha).

Special subject—Age of Vidyapati.

## Paper II.

Jyotirishvar Thakur	... Varnanratnakar.
Vidyapati	... Padavali, Edited by Narendra Chandra Gupta, Radhakrishna Padas 1-106 and Haragauri Padas.

## Paper III.

Harshanath	Ushaharana.
Harshanath	Madhabananda.
Jiban Jha	Sundar Samyog.
Lal Das	Ganes Khand.
Jivan Jha	Samavati Punarjanma Natak.
Govind Das	Padyasangraha.
Ramadas Jha	Anand Vijay.
Umapati	Parijataharana.

## Paper IV.

Influence of Persian on Maithili.  
Development of Maithili Literature, 1850-1900.

## Books recommended :—

Mithila-Darpana, by Rasbiharilal Das.  
History of Tirhut, by Shyam Narayan Singh.

## Papers V and VI.

(Subsidiary Languages.)

## Paper VII.

(Basic Languages.)

## Paper VIII.

*In place of Bhavanath Misra's Mithila-Sabda-Prakasa, the following are prescribed :—*

Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. V, Part II.

Grierson's Maithili Grammar, Second Edition, and Maithili Chrestomathy.

Hoernle's Comparative Grammar of the Gaudian Languages.

Article by Sir George Grierson on the Radical and Participle Tenses in the Modern Indo-Aryan Vernaculars, Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1895.

## ORIYA.

(Principal Subject.)

## Paper I.

General History of Oriya Literature from the earliest times to 1803 A.D.  
Special period—from 1430 to 1568.

The following books and articles are recommended :—

- (1) Syamasandara Rajaguru's Prabandhavali.
- (2) Tarinicharan Rath's Utkala Sahitya Itihasa.
- (3) M. M. Chakravarti's Essay in J. A. S. B. for 1898, No. 4.
- (4) Introductory Essays to Vol. I and Vol. II of Typical Selections from Oriya Literature by B. C. Majumdar, published by the Calcutta University.

## Paper II.

The following portions from the Oriya Sahitya Parichaya, Vol. I (published by the Calcutta University), pages 1-276, 366-440.

## Paper III.

## A. Mediæval—

- (1) Upendra Bhanja's Lavanyavati, as in the "Typical Selections from Oriya Literature," Vol. II, pages 79-108.
- (2) Abhimanya Samanta Singhar's Vidagdha Chintamani, as in the "Typical Selections from Oriya Literature," Vol. II, pages 209-331.
- (3) Kisori Chandranana Champu, by Baladevo Kavisurya.

## B. Modern—

- (1) Radhanatha Ray's Mahayatra.
- (2) Madhusudana Rao's Vasanta Gatha.
- (3) Fakirmohan Senapati's Lachhama.

## Paper IV.

- (1) Influence of Upendra Bhanja on the post-Upendra Bhanja Literature of Orissa.
- (2) Growth of Modern Oriya Literature under influence of Western culture.

## Papers V and VI.

(Subsidiary Languages.)

## Paper VII.

(Basic Languages.)

*Paper VIII.*

The following books are recommended :—

(1) Such portions from Beames' Comparative Grammar of Seven Aryan Languages as relate to Oriya in comparison with Bengali and Hindi.  
 (2) B. C. Majumdar's Lectures on the History of Bengali Language, Lectures X, XI, XII and XIV.

## GUJRATI.

(Principal Subject.)

*Paper I.*

History of Gujarati Literature from the earliest times to A.D. 1900.  
 Special subject—Parsi Writers of Gujarati during the 19th century.

Books recommended :—

K. M. Jhaveri	... Milestones in Gujarati Literature. Vols. I-II.
D. C. Derasari	... Sathina Sahityanu Digdarsan.
K. M. Jhaveri	... "Parsi Gujarati Sahitya" in the Vismi Sadi.
A. B. Dhruva and I. J. S. Taraporewala.	... Selections from Gujarati Literature (Calcutta University), the introductory essay in each writer.

*Paper II.*

Old Gujarati and Rajasthani :—

Padmanabh	... Kanhad De Prabandh (Derasari's edition).
Bhalan	... Kadambari (Kantawala's edition).
Rathor Prithvi Raj	... Veli Krsna Rukmani (Tessitori's edition, Asiatic Society of Bengal).

Old Gujarati Collections published by the Baroda Government.

*Paper III.*

Mediaeval and Modern Texts :—

Premanand	... } As given in Selections from Gujarati (Calcutta University).
Dayarami	... }
Narmadashankar	... Narma Kavita.
Dalpatram	... Forbes Viraha and Dalpat Kavya.
Kalapi	... Kekarava.
Govardhanram Tripathi	... Sarasvatichandra.

*Paper IV.*

Special subjects :—

(a) Women writers in Gujarati.  
 (b) Akho and Samal.

*Papers V and VI.*

(Subsidiary Languages.)

*Paper VII.*

(Basic Languages.)

*Paper VIII.*

R. L. Turner	... Gujarati Phonology (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1921).
L. P. Tessitori	... Notes on the Grammar of Old Western Rajasthani (Indian Antiquary, 1914-16).
Sir G. A. Grierson	... Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IX (Introduction to Gujarati and Rajasthani).
N. B. Divatia	... History of the Gujarati Language.

## SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES.

Papers V and VI on any one of the following :—

## (i) BENGALI.

*Texts.*

University Selections for Prose and Poetry.

*Grammar.*

G. F. Nicholl  
J. D. Anderson

... Manual of the Bengali Language.  
... Bengali Manual.

*History of Literature.*

Students are recommended to consult Dineschandra Sen's History of Bengali Language and Literature and Introduction to Typical Selections from Bengali Literature.

S. N. Sen

... Modern Bengali Literature ("Calcutta Review," January, 1924).

*(ii) ASSAMESE.**Texts.*

Sankaradeva  
Bhattadeva  
Lakshminath Bezbarua  
Mafizuddin Ahmed  
Rajanikanta Bardolai

... Rukmini Haran.  
... Katha Gita (first three chapters).  
... Kripabar Barbaruar Kakatar Topala.  
... Jnana Malini.  
... Manomati.

*Grammar.*

Hemchandra Barua  
Devananda Bharali  
Satyanath Bora  
Devananda Bharali  
G. F. Nicholl

... Asamiya Byakaran.  
... Asamiya Bhashar Maulik Bichar.  
... Sahitya Bichar.  
... Anglo-Asamese Grammar.  
... Assamese Grammar in Bengali Manual.

Devendranath Bazbarua

... Asamiya Bhasha Aru Sahityar Buranji.

*(iii) ORIYA.**Texts.*

Balaram Das  
Madhusudana Rao  
Biswanath Kar

... Ramayan (Selections 1 and 2 as in Typical Selections from Oriya, Vol. I).  
... Kusumanjali.  
... Bibidha Prabandha.

*Grammar.*

Radhanath Ray  
E. C. P. Hallam

... Vyakaran Pravesa.  
... Oriya Grammar.

*Literary History.*

Introductory Essays to Typical Selections from Oriya Literature.

*(iv) MARATHI.**Texts.*

Gadyaratna Samuchchay, Part I.  
Navanit, pages 47-48, 159-71, 381-410.

*Grammar.*

Ramchandra Bhikaji Joshi  
G. R. Navalkar

... Praudhabodh Byakaran.  
... Marathi Grammar.

*Literary History.*

Bhave  
M. K. Nadkarni

... Maharashtra Saraswat.  
... A Short History of Marathi Literature.

*(v) HINDI.**Texts.*

Ramdahin Misra  
Ditto  
Tulsidas

... Sahitya Sudhakar.  
... Sahitya Sushama—Kavir (Dohas only), Mira Bai, Surdas, Bihari, Bhushan and Harischandra.  
... Selections by Syam Sundar Das, Ayodhyakanda only.

Grammar.	
Pincott	... Hindi Manual.
Etherington	... Bhasa-Bhaskar.
Ramcharan Singh	... Bhasa Prabhakar (Khadga Vilas Press).

Literary History.	
Grierson	... Vernacular Literature of Hindustan.
Keay	... Hindi Literature.

## (vi) GUJARATI.

## Texts.

Dhruva, A. B.	... Niti-Sikshan (Selections I—V).
Anjaria and Karim Mohamad	... Kavita-Prave's (Parts I-II).
St. Clair Tisdall	... Simplified Grammar of the Gujarati Language (Trübner),
Taylor, G. P.	... The Student's Gujarati Grammar (Thacker, Bombay).
Trivedi, K. P.	... Madhyavyakaran.
Taraporewala	... Main Currents of Gujarati Literature ("Cal. Review", Jan. and Feb. 1925).

## (vii) URDU.

## Texts.

Kalam-i-Urdu (Board of Examiners).	
A'inaya-i-Ibrat, Part II.	
Taubatu-n-Nosuh (Nazir Ahmed).	
Nazm-i-Muntakhab.	

## Grammar.

Palmer	... Simplified Grammar of Hindustani, Persian and Arabic.
Green	... A Practical Hindustani Grammar.
Forbes	... Hindustani Grammar.
Platts	... Ditto.

## Literary History.

Garcin de Tassy	... Histoir de la Literatur Hindouie et Hindoustani.
Azad	... Ab-i-Hayat.

## (viii) TAMIL.

## Texts.

Purnalingam Pillai	... Primer of Tamil Literature.
Ditto	... Viveka Vilakkam.
Ditto	... Sevynul Kovai.
Ditto	... Vasaka Thirattu.

Matriculation Selections (Madras University).

## Grammar and Literary History.

Wickremasinghe	... Tamil Grammar Self-taught.
Pope	... Tamil Handbook.
Do.	... Catechisms of Tamil Grammar, I-II.
Arden	... Progressive Grammar.
Article on Dravidian Languages (Encyclopædia Britannica).	

## (ix) TELUGU.

## Texts.

Narasingham and	... } Ananda Readers, Parts III & IV.
Narasingharow	

Matriculation Selections (Madras University).

## Grammar and Literary History.

Brown	... Telugu Grammar.
Morris	... Simplified Telugu Grammar.
Arden	... Telugu Grammar, 1895; Telugu Companion Reader, 1879.

Article on Dravidian Languages (Encyclopædia Britannica).

## (x) MALAYALAM.

## Texts.

Fourth Reader	...	Basel Mission (Bangalore).
Twelfth Reader	...	
Gadya Malika, Part II	...	

Matriculation Selections (Madras University).

## Grammar and Literary History.

Gundert	...	Catechism of Malayalam Grammar (Madras, 1881).
Fohrmeyr	...	Progressive Grammar of Malayalam (Bangalore, 1889).
Peet	...	Malayalam Grammar (Cottayam, 1841).
Article on Dravidian Languages (Encyclopædia Britannica).		
History of Malayalam Literature.		

## (xi) KANARESE.

## Texts.

Padya Sara, Part I	pages 1-39.	
Katha Sangraha, Part I	pages 1-96.	
Ditto,	Part II, pages 210-80.	
Nirmale (or She Stoops to Conquer in Kanarese).		

Matriculation Selections (Madras University).

## Grammar and Literary History.

Kittel	...	Grammar of Old and Modern Kannada (Mangalore, 1903).
Spencer	...	Kanarese Grammar (Mysore, 1914).
Rice	...	History of Kanarese Literature.
Sabdadarsa (Kanarese).		
Article on Dravidian Languages (Encyclopædia Britannica).		

## (xii) SINHALESE.

## Texts.

Gunasekara	...	Kusajatakakavya, 150 verses.
Gunawardhana	...	Subhshitaya, 50 verses.
Samarasekara	...	Sinhalese Translation of Dighanikaya, Vol. I (Brahmajālasutra and Ambaththa Sutra only).

## Grammar and Literary History.

Wickremasinghe	...	Sinhalese Grammar (London, 1916).
Gunasekara	...	Comprehensive Sinhalese Grammar (Colombo, 1891).
Gurulu	...	Amawatura (Chapters 2, 3 and 4 only), cited by Jayatilaka.

## (xiii) MAITHILI.

## Texts.

Ramanand Thakur	...	Mahabharatsar.
Grierson	...	Chrestomathy.
Chanda Jha	...	Ramayan.

## Grammar and Literary History.

Grierson	...	Vernacular Literature of Hindusthan.
Ditto	...	Maithili Grammar, 2nd edition.
Gangapati Singh	...	Bal Maithili Vyekaran.

## BASIC LANGUAGE.

## Paper VII.

Any two of the following :—

## (i) PALI.

Frankfurter	... Pali Handbook.
Muller	... Simplified Pali Grammar.
Victor Henry	... Precis de Grammaire Pali.
Vidhusekhar Sastri	... Pali Prakasa.
Anderson	... Pali Reader—Select portions, viz.:—
Sumsumara Jataka, pages 1-2.	
Sihacamma, J., pages 8-9.	
Baveru, J., pages 18-19.	
Silanisamas, J., pages 28-29.	
Mahosadha's Judgment, pages 58-59.	
Cattari Pubbanimittani, pages 63-64.	
No Continuous Personal Identity, page 99.	
Rebirth is not Transmigration, pages 100-101.	
Padhana-Sutta, pages 103-104.	
Dhaniya-Sutta, pages 104-105.	
Selections from the Dhammapada, pages 106-107.	

## (ii) PRAKRIT.

Vararuchi	... Prakrita Prakasa.
Rajasekara	... Karpuramanjari.
Woolner	... Introduction to Prakrit.

## (iii) PERSIAN.

M. T. Dadachanji	... First Steps in Persian.
M. Kazim Shiraji	... New Persian Selections (Board of Examiners).
Ditto	... Sahl-Amus-i-Farsi, Part I.
Platts and Rankin	... Persian Grammar.
Rosen	... Ditto.
Kanga	... Hints on the Study of Persian.
St. Clair Tisdal	... Persian Conversational Grammar, pages 1-100.

## COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

## Paper I.

General Principles of Philology and the Science of Language, Growth and Change in Language, Semantics, Language Types and Classification of Languages, History of the Science of Grammar and Linguistics in India and in the West.

Books prescribed :—

Jesperson, O.	... Language (George, Allen and Unwin).
Ditto	... Philosophy of Grammar (George, Allen and Unwin).
Oertel, H.	... Lectures on the Study of Language (Yale University).
Vendryes, J.	... Language (Kegan Paul).
Greenough, J. B. and Kittredge, G. L.	... Words and their Ways in English Speech (Macmillan).
McKnight, G. H.	... English Words and their Background (Appleton, New York).
Belvalkar, S. K.	... Systems of Sanskrit Grammar (Oriental Book Supplying Agency, Poona).

Encyclopædia Britannica—Article on "Philology."

## Paper II.

Phonetics : the Structure of the Vocal Organs, the Production and the Classification of Speech Sounds, with special reference to the sound system of English and Bengali (or of the candidate's mother tongue); Phonetic Script; Linguistic Palaeontology as illustrated in the Indo-European Languages; Outlines of the History of Writing, with special reference to the Scripts of India.

Books prescribed :—

Mott, F. W.	... The Brain and the Voice in Speech and Song (Harpers).
Noël-Armfield, G.	... General Phonetics (Heffer).
Dumville, B.	... The Science of Speech (London University Tutorial Series).

Chatterjee, S. K.	... A Brief Sketch of Bengali Phonetics. (International Phonetic Association, University College, London).
Mazumdar, B. C.	... History of the Bengali Language, 2nd edition. (Calcutta University).
Clodd, E.	... The Story of the Alphabet (Newnes).
Petrie, Sir W. M. Flinders Encyclopædia Britannica	... Formation of the Alphabet (British Museum).
	... Articles on "Accent", "Alphabet" and "Phonetics."

*Paper III.*

Comparative Grammar of Sanskrit (Old Indo-Aryan).

Books prescribed :—

Macdonell, A. A.	... A Vedic Grammar for Students (Oxford).
Uhlenbeck, C. C.	... Sanskrit Phonetics (Luzac).
Speijer, J. S.	... Sanskrit Syntax (E. Brill, Leyden).
Whitney, W. D.	... Sanskrit Grammar (Breitkopf and Hartel, Leipzig). (For reference only.)

*Paper IV.*

Comparative Grammar of Pali-Prakrit (Middle Indo-Aryan).

Books prescribed :—

Woolner, A. C.	... An Introduction to Prakrit (Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).
Muller, E.	... Pali Grammar (Trübner).

*Paper V.*

Comparative and Historical Grammar of Modern Indo-Aryan (Bengali or the candidate's mother tongue).

Prescribed books shall be announced later on.

Chatterjee, S. K.	... Origin and Development of the Bengali Language, Vols. I and II. (Calcutta University.)
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*Paper VI.*

Essays (Two Essays to be chosen out of five given subjects).

Alternative A.—Aryan and Indo-European Philology.

*Paper VII.*

(Aryan) Indo-Iranian Philology with Elements of Avesta and Old Persian.

Books prescribed :—

Taraporewala, J. S.	... Selections from Avesta and Old Persian, First Series, Parts I and II (Calcutta University).
Jackson, A. V. W.	... Avesta Grammar (W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart).
Johnson, E. L.	... Historical Grammar of the Ancient Persian Language (American Book Co.).
Haug, M.	... Essays on the Religion of the Parsis (Kegan Paul). (For reference only.)
Dhalla, M. N.	... Zoroastrian Theology. (For reference only.)

*Paper VIII.*

Indo-European Philology with Elements of Greek.

Books prescribed :—

Pharr, C.	... Homeric Greek (D. C. Heath, New York).
Wright, J.	... Comparative Grammar of the Greek Language (Oxford).

Alternative B.—Philology of the Non-Aryan Languages of India.

*Paper VII.*

Dravidian Philology with Elements of Tamil.

Books prescribed :—

Caldwell, R.	... Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian Languages (Kegan Paul).
Wickremasinghe, M. De Zilva	... Tamil Grammar Self-taught (E. Marlborough and Co., London).
Pepe, G. U.	... Tamil Reader (Oxford).

## Paper VIII.

Kol (Munda) and Tibeto-Burman Philology with Elements either of a Kol Speech or of Tibetan.

Books prescribed:—

Nottrott, A.	... Grammar of the Kol Language (G. E. L. Mission Press, Ranchi).
Hoffman, J.	... Mundari Grammar, Introduction (Calcutta).
Bodding, P. O.	... Materials for a Santali Grammar.
Linguistic Survey of India, Introductions to Vol. III, Part I, and Vol. IV.	
Jäschke, H. A.	... Tibetan Grammar (Trübner).
Matriculation Course of Classical Tibetan (Selections) (Calcutta University).	

## MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Paper I	... History of Ancient and Mediæval European Philosophy,
" II	... History of Modern European Philosophy.
" III	... Indian Philosophy.
Papers IV & V	... Theory of Knowledge and Metaphysics.
" VI & VII	... Any one of the following subjects to be selected by the candidate, two papers being set in each:— (i) Psychology, (ii) Logic, (iii) Ethics and Social Philosophy, (iv) Philosophy of Religion, (v) some Special Branch of Indian Philosophy.
Paper VIII	... Essay.

## Paper I.—History of Ancient and Mediæval European Philosophy.

Pre-Socratic Philosophy. The Sophists. Socrates. Socratic Schools. Plato. Aristotle. Stoics, Epicureans and Sceptics. Neo-platonism. Gnosticism. Patristic and Scholastic Philosophy.

Candidates are expected to have a special knowledge of the system of Plato and the special text of the Republic of Plato.

## Course of reading suggested:—

Ueberweg	... History of Philosophy.
Caird	... Development of Theology in Greek Philosophers.
Zeller	... Plato.
Inge	... The Philosophy of Plotinus.
De Wulf	... History of Mediæval Philosophy.

## Paper II.—History of Modern European Philosophy.

Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Herbart, Lotze and Schopenhauer.

Candidates are expected to have a special knowledge of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason.

Erdmann	... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
Watson	... The Philosophy of Kant as contained in extracts from his own writings.
Blackwood's Philosophical Classics.	Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Kant, Fichte and Hegel.

## Paper III.—Indian Philosophy.

Germs of Philosophic and Religious thought in the Rig Veda. The Upanishads: Reality, World, Soul, God, Ethics and Religion, Karma and Rebirth, Moksha. The theism of the later Upanishads. The main currents of thought, metaphysical and ethical, in the Bhagavadgita. The Carvaka theory. Buddhism: Its relation to the Upanishads, the Four Truths, Conception of reality, Soul, Karma and Rebirth, Ethics, Nirvana. The four schools of Buddhism. Jaina Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics.

The Nyaya theory of Pramanas, Causality, God and Soul. The Vaisheshika Categories and Atomism. The Samkhya theory of Purusha and Prakriti and their mutual relation. Cosmic evolution; nature of cognition. The alleged Atheism of Kapila. Patanjali's view of God. The Purva Mimamsa: General character, Apurva. The theory of knowledge

of Kumarila and Prabhakara. The Vedanta. Brahman, Jiva. Karma and its relation to Jnana according to Sankara and Ramanuja. Sankara on Adhyasa, Maya and Avidya. Ramanuja's objections against Maya. His conception of reality. Personality of God. Moksha in the different systems.

Das Gupta	... History of Indian Philosophy.
Kokileswar Sastri	... Advaita Philosophy.
Radhakrishnan	... Indian Philosophy.
Urquhart	... Pantheism and its Value for Life.
Seal	... The Positive Sciences of the Ancient Hindus, Chapters I, VII.
A. B. Keith	... Indian Logic and Atomism.

Hume's Thirteen principal Upanishadas. Rhys David's Dialogues of Buddha, Sankarabhāshya and Rāmānuja bhāshya on the Vedanta Sutras may also be consulted. In preparing for Papers I, II and III candidates are advised to make as much use as possible of the original texts which are (many of them) now accessible in good English translation.

*Papers IV & V.—Theory of Knowledge and Metaphysics.*

The analysis of knowledge-relation. Subject and Object. Image, Idea and Meaning as factors in Logical Thought. The Problem of Predication. Universals. Relations, External and Internal. Perception, Conception and Intuition. Unity and Continuity of Intellectual Life.

Thought and Reality. The Criterion of Truth. Coherence. Correspondence, Pragmatist Theory. Degrees of Truth. Error. The Svatahprāmānya and the Paratahprāmānya theories of the Hindu thinkers.

The relation of Metaphysics to Psychology, Logic and Ethics. Space, Time and their mutual relations. Change and Causality. Substance. The nature of Reality. Matter, Life and Consciousness. Evolution. Mechanism and Teleology. The relation of the Absolute to the World of Becoming. Maya. The Individual Self. The problem of Values.

Issues and tendencies in Contemporary Philosophy. Absolute Idealism : Green, Caird, Bradley, Bosanquet and Royce. Neo-Idealism : Croce and Gentile. Neo-realism : Russell and Alexander. Critical Realism. Bergson's Evolutionism.

Bradley	... Appearance and Reality (Chapters I-IV. Thought and Reality, also appendices).
Bosanquet	... The Principle of Individuality and Value.
Bergson	... Introduction to Metaphysics.
Alexander	... Space, Time and Deity.

**Optional Subjects.**

**I.—PSYCHOLOGY.**

*General and Physiological Psychology.*

The role of Psychology as a Science:—Methods of Psychology: Facts of mental life—Sensation, Image, Perception, Attention, Imagination, Association, Memory and Recognition, Thought, Feelings and Emotions, Conation. The concept of Psychic Elements—their modes of combination.

The general structure of the nervous system—structure and function of the sense-organs, cerebral localisation—the different bodily organs and their influence upon the mental life.

*Historical development of the fundamental concepts.*

The standpoints of Psychology. Self. Consciousness. The unconscious and the sub-conscious. Psychic causality. Mental activity. The relation between body and mind.

*Comparative and Abnormal Psychology.*

Criteria of Mind and Intelligence, Types of animal behaviour. Learning process. Course of mental development.

Psychic determinism. Methods of investigation. The unconscious and Repression. The sexual instinct and Perversions. Hypnotism. Dream. Psychopathology of everyday life, Neuroses, Psychoneuroses and Psychoses.

Klemm	... History of Psychology.
McDougall	... Outlines of Abnormal Psychology.
Bentley	... Field of Psychology.

Psychologies of 1925 (Clarke University Press).

## II.—LOGIC.

Relation to Psychology and Metaphysics. Formal and Material Logic. Thought and Language. Names and their import. Extension and intension of terms. Predicables. Judgment. Theories of Judgment. Varieties of Judgment. Negation. Disjunction. Inference. Theories of Inference. Deduction and Induction. Varieties of Deductive Inference. Syllogism. Discovery and Proof. Casual relation. Enumeration. Induction. Mathematical Reasoning. Scientific Induction. Hypothesis. Bacon, Newton. Whewell and Mill on the Inductive method. Laws of nature. Necessity in knowledge. The Laws of Thought. Explanation and its limits. Logic as Dialectic. Plato, Kant and Hegel. Recent developments in logical thought. Schiller, Russell, Couturat, Johnson.

Bosanquet	... Logic.
Bradley	... Principles of Logic.
Johnson	... Logic.

## III.—ETHICS AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Scope and Method of Ethics. Relation to Other Sciences. Psychology of Ethics. Moral Judgment. Intention. Character. The Moral Ideal. Ethical Theories. Hedonism. Rationalism. Intuitionism. Idealism. Evolution and Ethics. Moral Progress. Moral Development of the Individual. Rights and Obligations. Virtues. The Family. The State. Property. Punishment. Metaphysics of Ethics. The Ultimate Value of the Moral Judgment. Free Will. Morality and Religion. Future Life. Social Philosophy. Scope and History. Relation to other Sciences. Society and its implications. The Social Mind. Social development in general. Progress. Family. Theories of Development. Forms of Marriage. Social Process. Laws and Lands. Society and the Individual. The Nature and Ideal of Society.

Kant	... Metaphysical Foundation of Morals.
Green	... Prolegomena to Ethics.
Spencer	... Data of Ethics.
Moore	... Principia Ethica.
Wundt	... Ethic, Parts I-III.
Mackenzie	... Social Philosophy.
Giddings	... Principles of Sociology.

## IV.—PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

Relation to Science, Art, Psychology, Anthropology, Ethics and Philosophy. Analysis of the Religious Consciousness. The different elements of cognition, emotion and will. The feeling of the Numinous. Faith and Reason. Mysticism. The place of tradition in religious life. The nature of religious authority. The idea of God. Origin and development. Proof for the existence of God. Nature and attributes of God. Personality of God. Absolute and God. Time and Eternity. Immanence and Transcendence. Incarnation. The problem of creation. Pantheism and Theism. Cosmic evolution. Miracles. The Individual Self. Relation to God. Freedom of self and divine sovereignty. The problem of evil and suffering. Pre-existence and Immortality, Karma and Rebirth. Life Eternal.

Hegel	... Philosophy of Religion.
Lotze	... Outlines of the Philosophy of Religion.
Pringle-Pattison	... The Idea of God.
Rudolf Otto	... The Idea of the Holy.

## V.—SPECIAL BRANCH OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.

(Optional.)

1. *Nyaya—Vaiśeṣika Group.*

Nyaya Sutras with Vatsyāyana's Bhāṣya.  
Prashastapāda's Padarthadharmaśamgraha.  
Visvanatha's Bhasapariçcheda with Siddhanthamuktavali.

2. *Samkhya-Yoga Group.*

Ishvarakṛṣṇa's Samkhyakarika with Vācaspati's Tattvakaumudi.  
Samkhyā Sutras with Vijnanabhidhikshu's Samkhyapravācaṇabhashya.  
Yoga Sutras with Vyasaśabhashya and Tattvavaisharadi, 1st two Chapters.

3. *Vedānta Group.*

The Vedānta Sutras with the Bhashyas of Sankara and Rāmānuja, 1st two Chapters.  
Vedāntaparibhasha.

4. *Bauddha-Jaina Group.*

Nagarjuna's *Madhyamika Karikas* with Chandrakirti's *Vritti Dravyasangraha* and *Syadvadamanjari*.

5. *Translation Group.*

The *Vedanta Sutras* with the Commentaries of Sankara and Ramanuja. 1st two Chapters, Thibaut's Translations.  
*Samkhya Karika* with *Tattvakaumudi*, Jha's Translation.

## EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Paper I.—*Physiological.*

Lickley	... The Nervous System.
Greenwood	... Physiology of the Special Senses (Selections).
Titchener	... Text-book of Psychology.
Myers	... Text-book of Experimental Psychology.
Kulpe	... Outlines of Psychology.
Wundt	... Ditto.
James	... Principle (Selections).
Watson	... Psychology.
Bentley	... Field of Psychology.

Paper II.—*Abnormal Psychology.*

Mercier	... Text-book of Insanity.
Sidis and Goodhart	... Multiple Personality.
Prince	... The Unconscious.
Jung	... Analytical Psychology.
Freud	... Interpretation of Dreams.
Do.	... Hysteria and other Psychoneuroses.
Do.	... Introduction to Psycho-analysis.
Hitschmann	... Freud's Theory of Neuroses.

Paper III.—*Animal Psychology.*

Holmes	... Evolution of Animal Intelligence.
Lloyd Morgan	... Comparative Psychology.
Washburn	... Animal Mind.
Thorndike	... Animal Intelligence (Selections).
Romanes	... Animal Intelligence.
Hobhouse	... Mind in Evolutions.
Kohler	... Mentality of Apes.

Paper IV.—*Child Psychology.*

Koffka	... The Growth of the Mind.
Tredgold	... Mental Deficiency.
Pyle	... Educational Psychology.
Munro	... History of Education (Modern Period).
Thorndike	... Educational Psychology (Brief Course).
Kirkpatrick	... Fundamentals of Child Study.

Papers V-VIII.—*Practical.*

Myers	... Text-book of Experimental Psychology, Vol. II.
Titchener	... Students' Manual—Qualitative and Quantitative.
Sanford	... Experimental Psychology.
Whipple	... Physical and Mental Tests.

## HISTORY.

Paper I.—*Selected period of English History. 1815-1901.*

## Books for study—

J. A. R. Marriott	... England since Waterloo.
Low and Sanders	... Political History of England, Vol. XII.
Cambridge Modern History, Vols. X-XII.	

## For reference—

Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy, Vol. II-III.	... Economic History of England, Book IV (Pitman).
Meredith	... Responsible Government in the Dominions.
Keith	... Life of Gladstone, Books VI--X.
Morley	... Social England, Vol. VI.
Montagu-Chelmsford Report, Chapters II and III.	
Traill	

*Paper II.—Selected Period of Indian History from 600 B.C. to 900 A.D.**Books for study—*

Rhys Davids	... Buddhist India (Chapters I and II).
V. A. Smith	... Early History of India (4th edition).
Sir R. G. Bhandarkar	... Early History of the Deccan.
Raychaudhuri	... Political History of Ancient India.
D. R. Bhandarkar	... Asoka.
D. R. Bhandarkar	... Carmichael Lectures, First Series.
V. A. Smith	... Asoka.
Monahan	... Early History of Bengal.

*For reference—*

Manu	... Institutes, Chapters 2, 3, 7, 8, 10.
Kautilya	... Arthashastra, Books 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.
B. C. Law	... Ancient Mid-Indian Kshatriya Tribes.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar	... Contributions of Southern India to Ancient Indian Civilisation.
G. N. Banerjee	... India as known to the Ancient World.
Megasthenes	... Indica (Pub. by Chakravarti Chatterjee & Co.).
Yuan Chwang	... Records (Translated by Watters).
Periplus of the Erythraen Sea	... Translated by Schoff.
P. N. Banerjee	... Public Administration in Ancient India.
R. C. Majumdar	... Corporate Life in Ancient India.
R. K. Mukherjee	... Harsha.

*Paper III.—General History of the Ancient East.**Books for study—*

Breasted	... History of Egypt.
King	... History of Babylon.
Olmstead	... History of Assyria.

*For reference—*

Breasted	... Development of Religion and Thought in Ancient Egypt.
Jastrow	... Civilization of Babylonia and Assyria.
Cambridge Ancient History, Vols. I, II and III.	
Hall	... The Ancient History of the Near East.

*Paper IV.—Constitutional History of England.*

To be studied with special reference to the documents in—

Adams and Stephens—Select Documents of English Constitutional History.

*The following books may be consulted :—*

## A.

Stubbs—English Constitutional History.  
 Hallam—English Constitutional History.  
 May—English Constitutional History,  
 Maitland—English Constitutional History.  
 Adams—English Constitutional History.  
 Pollard—The Evolution of Parliament.

## B.

Stubbs—Select Chapters.  
 Prothero—Select Constitutional Documents (1558-1625).  
 Tanner—Tudor Constitutional Documents.  
 Gardiner—Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution.  
 Robertson—Select Statutes, Cases and Documents.

*Paper V.—International Law.*

Oppenheim—International Law.  
 Hall—International Law.  
 Stowell and Munro—International Law Cases, 2 vols.  
 Pollock—League of Nations.  
 P. N. Banerjee—International Law in Ancient India.  
 Garner—Development of International Law in the 20th Century.

*Papers VI and VII.*

Any one of the following subjects :—

(i) *History of Islam.*

Muir—Caliphate.  
 Zeydan—Umayyads and Abbasides.  
 Khuda Bukhsh—Islamic Civilisation.  
 Khuda Bukhsh—Orient under Caliphs.  
 Khuda Bukhsh—Politics in Islam.  
 Goldziher—Mohamed and Islam (Dr. Seelye) (Yale University Press).  
 Freeman—History of Conquest of the Saracens.  
 Gibbon—Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Chapters 50-52, 56-59, 64, 65, 67, 68.  
 Ameer Ali—History of the Saracens.  
 Hitti—Origins of the Islamic State (Columbia University Press).  
 Aghnides—Mohammedan Theories of Finance (Columbia University Press).  
 Cambridge Mediæval History, volume II, Chapters 10-12.

*For study—*

Elphinstone—History of India.  
 Thomas—Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi.  
 Erskine—History of India under Babar and Humayun.  
 Vincent Smith—Akbar.  
 Beni Prashad—Jahangir.  
 Sarkar—History of Aurangzib.  
 Irvine—Later Moghuls.  
 Keene—Fall of the Moghul Empire.

*For reference—*

Elliot and Dowson—History of India.

(ii) *Special Period of Indian History.*

One of the following alternative courses :—

## A.

History of Bengal—1757-1793.

*For study—*

Mill and Wilson—History of British India.  
 Monckton Jones—Warren Hastings in Bengal.  
 Forrest—State Papers (Warren Hastings).  
 Hunter—Annals of Rural Bengal.  
 R. C. Dutt—Economic History of India under Early British Rule.  
 Ascoli—Land Revenue Administration.  
 Fifth Report of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company, Bengal Presidency, including Grant's Analysis, edited by Firminger.

*For reference—*

Golam Hussein Khan—Siyar-ul-Muktakherin.  
 Verelst—View of English Government in Bengal.  
 Bolts—Considerations on Indian Affairs.  
 Forrest—Life of Clive.  
 Gleig—Warren Hastings.  
 Burke—Speeches on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings.  
 Cowell—History of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India.  
 Stephen—Nuncomar and Impey.  
 Beveridge—Trial of Nandakumar.  
 Busteed—Echoes of Old Calcutta.  
 Long—Selections from the unpublished Records of Government.  
 Carey—Good Old Days of John Company.  
 Cornwallis—Correspondence (Ed. Ross).

## B.

History of the Rajputs (from the advent of the Mahommadans in India to the treaty with the English in 1818).

## (English.)

Tod—Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan.  
 Tod—Travels in Western India.  
 Rajputana Gazetteer—Edited by Major Erskine, 1908-1909.  
 Haravilas Sarda—Rana Kumbha.  
 Ditto—Rana Sanga.  
 Elliot—History of India as told by its own Historians.  
 Brooke, J. C.—History of Mewar.  
 Stratton, J. P.—Chitor and the Mewar Family.  
 Lala Sitaram—History of Sirohi.

## (Hindi.)

Pandit Gaurisankar Ojha—History of Sirohi.  
 Tod—Rajasthan, edited by Gaurisankar Ojha.  
 Muta Nensi Khyata.  
 History of Jaisalmer (published by the Jaisalmer Darbar).  
 Devi Prasad—History of the Kings of Jaipur and Jodhpur.  
 History of Bikaner (Nagari Pracharini Sabha).

C.—*History of the Mahrattas.**For study—*

Grant Duff—History of the Mahrattas (Oxford University Press).  
 Ranade—Rise of the Maratha Power, Vol. I.  
 Malcolm—Memoir of Central India, Vol. I, Chapters 5, 6 and 7.  
 Ranade—Introduction to the Peshwas' Diaries.  
 Ranade—Currencies and Mints under Maratha Rule.  
 S. N. Sen—Documents and Extracts relating to Maratha History, Vol. I, Sivaji (Calcutta University).  
 S. N. Sen—Administrative System of the Marathas.  
 Sardesai—Main Currents of Mahratta History.

*For reference—*

Sarkar—Shivaji and His Times,  
 Forest—Selections from Bombay Records—Mahratta Series.  
 Owen—Selections from Wellesley's Despatches.  
 Owen—Selections from Wellington's Despatches.  
 Franklin—Shah Alum.  
 Elphinstone—Official Writings of Mountstuart Elphinstone, Ed. Forrest.  
 Elliot—History of India, Vols. VII and VIII.  
 Ferishta—History of the Deccan (Tr. Scott).  
 W. H. Tone—Some Institutions of the Mahrattas.  
 Aitchison—Treaties.  
 Kincaid and Parasnisi—History of the Maratha People.

D.—*History of the Sikhs.**For study—*

Cunningham	... History of the Sikhs.
Macauliffe	... The Sikh Religion.
Muhsan Fani	... Dabistan-i-Mazahib, Vol. II (Translated by Troyer and Sheu).
Irvine	... Later Mughals, Vol. I.
Gough and Innes	... The Sikhs and the Sikh Wars.
Bell	... Annexation of the Punjab.

*For reference—*

M. Latif	... History of the Punjab.
Gokulchand Narang	... The Transformation of Sikhism.
Lepel Griffin	... Ranjit Singh.
Baird.	... Private Letters of the Marquis of Dalhousie.
Tej Singh	... Asa-di-Var.
Despatches of Gough and Hardinge.	
Prinsep	... Origin of the Sikh Power in the Punjab.
Malcolm	... Sketch of the Sikhs.
Osborne	... Court and Camp of Ranjit Singh.
Aitchison	... Treaties.
Honigberger	... Thirty-five Years in the East.
Carmichael Smyth	... The Reigning Family of Lahore.

(iii) *The Constitutional History of British India and the British Dominions.*

To be studied with special reference to the documents in—

Keith	... Selected Speeches and Documents on British Colonial Policy, Vols. I and II, 1763-1917.
Lord Durham's Report, Edited by Lucas.	
Egerton and Grant	... Selected Speeches and Despatches relating to Canadian Constitutional History.
Eybers	... Selected Constitutional Documents Illustrating South African History, 1795-1910.
Egerton	... Federation and Unions within the British Empire.
P. Mookerjee	... Indian Constitutional Documents.
Keith	... Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy, Vols. I and II, 1750-1921.
Montagu-Chelmsford Report.	
P. Mookerjee	... The Indian Constitution.

The following books may be consulted:—

Todd	... Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies.
Poley	... Federal Systems of the United States and the British Empire.
Egerton	... A Short History of British Colonial Policy.
Keith	... Responsible Government in the Dominions, 3 Vols.
Munro	... The Constitution of Canada.
Moore	... The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia.
Wise	... The Making of the Australian Commonwealth.
Brand	... The Union of South Africa.
Bryce	... Modern Democracies.
Ilbert	... Government of India.
Curtis	... Dyarchy.
Cowell	... Courts and Legislative Authorities in India.
Ghoshe	... Comparative Administrative Law.
Ilbert and Meston	... The New Constitution of India.
Horne	... Political System of British India.
Archbold	... Outlines of Indian Constitutional History.

(iv) *Modern History of China and Japan.*

## (China.)

Sih-Gung-Cheng	... Modern China—A Political Study.
Gowen and Hall	... An Outline History of China.
Bland and Backhouse	... China under the Empress Dowager.
Willoughby	... China at the Washington Conference.
H. M. Vincke	... Modern Constitutional Development in China.
S. H. F. MacNair	... Modern Chinese History, Selected Readings.

## (Japan.)

W. M. McGovern	... Modern Japan, its Political, Military and Industrial Organization.
George Uyahara	... Political Development of Japan, 1867-1909.
Count Okuma	... Fifty years of New Japan.
Porter	... The Full Recognition of Japan.
Hishida	... The International Policy of Japan.
MacLaren	... Political History of Japan during the Meiji Era.

(v) *Economic History of England and India.*

Cunningham	... Growth of English Industry and Commerce.
Trail	... Social England, Vol. VI, Economic Section.
Buxton	... Finance and Politics.
Ashley	... Economic Organization.
R. C. Dutt	... Economic History of India under Early British Rule.
Do.	... India in the Victorian Age.
Ascoli	... Early Revenue History of Bengal.

Report of the Indian Industrial Commission.  
Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vols. III and IV (Economic portion).

History of Commerce in India, 1865-1918.

Lipson	... Economic History.
Meredith	... Ditto.
Bland	... Select Documents.
Webb	... History of Trade Unionism.

(vi) *Comparative Politics.*

*For study—*

Bryce	... American Commonwealth.
Do.	... Modern Democracies.
Coulanges	... Ancient City (Tr. Small).
Warde Fowler	... The City-State of the Greeks and Romans.
Maine	... Ancient Law (Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 5).
Sidgwick	... Development of European Polity.
Woodrow Wilson	... Constitutional Government.
Lowell	... Governments in France, Italy and Switzerland.
Vincent	... Switzerland.
Ogg	... Government of Europe.
Ghoshal	... Hindu Political Theories.
Greenidge	... Greek Constitutional History.
Do.	... Roman Public Life.
Woodrow Wilson	... Congressional Government.
Munro	... Governments of Europe.

*For reference—*

Freeman	... Comparative Politics.
Kautilya	... Arthashastra.
Banerjee, P. N.	... Public Administration in Ancient India.
Aristotle	... Constitution of Athens.
Zimmern	... Greek Commonwealth.
Mookherjee	... Local Government in Ancient India.
Majumdar	... Corporate Life in Ancient India.
Law	... Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity.
Sarkar	... Political Institution and Theories of the Hindus.
Jayaswal	... Hindu Polity.
Lowell	... Government in England.
Temperley	... Second Chambers.
Poincare	... How France is Governed.
Bodley	... France.
Garlanda	... Italy.
Allen Smith	... Spirit of American Government.

(vii) *Democracy and Nationalism in Europe, 1815-1818.*

Andrews, C. M.	... Historical Development of Modern Europe.
Hazen, C. D.	... Europe since 1815.
Rose, J. Holland	... Development of European Nations.
Webster, C. K.	... The Congress of Vienna.
Bourgeois, E.	... History of Modern France.
Simpson, F. A.	... Louis Napoleon and the Re-settlement of the French Empire.
Guedalla, P.	... The Second Empire.
Fisher, H. A. L.	... Bonapartism.
Ward, A. W.	... Germany.
Grant Robertson, G.	... Bismarck.
King, Bolton	... History of Italian Unity.
Leger, L.	... A History of Austria-Hungary.
Cesaresco, Countess Martinege Cavour	
King, Bolton	... Mazzini.
Marriott, J. A. R.	... The Eastern Question.
Cambridge History of British Foreign Policy (Vols. II and III).	
Cambridge Modern History (Vols. X and XI).	
Miller	... Ottoman Empire and its Successors.

(viii) *Anthropology.*

Outlines of Physical and Cultural Anthropology.	
Haddon	... Keane's Man: Past and Present.
Boule	... Fossil Men.
Chanda	... The Indo-Aryan Races.
Giulfrida-Ruggeri	... Systematic Anthropology of Asia (Tr. Chakladar).
Dixon	... Racial History of Man.
Lowie	... Primitive Society.
Risley	... The People of India.
Mitra	... Pre-historic Cultures and Races of India.
Census of India, 1911 and 1921 ...	Chapters on Caste and Occupation.
Kroeber	... Anthropology.
Buxton	... Peoples of Asia.

## ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE.

## (Compulsory Papers.)

(1) *General History of Vedic and Epic India.*

## For study—

Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, Chapters III, IV, V, IX, X and XI.	
Macdonell and Keith	... Vedic Index.
Kaegi	... Rigveda.
Zimmer	... Altindisches Leben, Book I, Chapter I, and Book II, Chapter I.
RaiChaudhuri	... Political History of Ancient India, Part I.
Das	... Rig Vedic Indian.
Das	... Rig-Vedic Culture.
Srinivas Iyengar	... Life in Ancient India.

## For reference—

Jacobi	... Das Ramayana.
Hopkins	... The Great Epic of India.
D. R. Bhandarkar	... Carmichael Lectures, First Series (1918).
Muir	... Sanskrit Texts, Vol. V.
Macdonall	... History of Sanskrit Literature.
Pargiter	... Ancient Indian Historical Tradition.

(2-3) *Political History of the post-Epic period.*

## For study—

V. A. Smith	... Early History of India (4th edition).
D. R. Bhandarkar	... Asoka.
Bombay Gazetteer, Vol. I.	
Raychaudhuri	... Political History of Ancient India (pages 45-310).
D. R. Bhandarkar	... Carmichael Lectures, First Series, 1918.
Stein	... Rajatarangini (Introduction).
Monahan	... Early History of Bengal.
Pala and Sena Inscriptions.	
Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, Chapters II, VII, XIII-XXIV.	
Radha Kumud Mukherjee	... Harsha.

## For reference—

V. A. Smith	... Asoka (3rd edition).
Krishnaswami Aiyangar	... Contribution of Southern India to Ancient Indian Civilisation.
Pargiter	... Dynasties of the Kali Age.
B. C. Law	... Mid-Indian Kshatriya Tribes.

(4) *Historical Geography of Ancient India.*

## For study—

Cunningham	... Ancient Geography of India (Published by Chakravarty Chatterjee & Co.).
Watters	... Yuan-Chwang.
Fleet	... Topographical List of the Brihatsamhita Indian Antiquary, 1893 (pages 169-195).
Pargiter	... Translation of the Markandeya Purana (Bhuvanakosa only).

*For reference—*

Fa Hien	... Travels.
Ptolemy	... Geography of India.
Macdonell and Keith	... Vedic Index (Geographical portions).
Foucher	... Notes on the Geography of Gandhara.
Sir John Marshall	... Guide to Taxila.
Nundolal Dey	... Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediæval India.

**Optional Papers.****I. ARCHAEOLOGY (A).***Epigraphy.*

(1)

Inscriptions of Asoka.  
Inscription of Kharavela and Sunga.

(2)

Inscriptions of Satavahana and Kshatrapa Kings.  
Inscriptions of the Imperial Gupta Dynasty.

(3-4) *Numismatics.*

V. A. Smith	... Catalogue of Coins in the Indian Museum (up to the end of the Gupta period).
Percy Gardner Rapson	... Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum.
	... Catalogue of Coins, Andhras, Western Kshatrapas, etc.
Allan Whitehead	... Catalogue of Coins, Gupta Dynasties.
Bhandarkar	... Catalogue of Coins of the Punjab Museum, Lahore, Vol. I.
	... Carmichael Lectures, Second Series.

**ARCHAEOLOGY (B).**(1-2) *Fine Arts and Iconography.**For study—**Fine Arts.*

G. N. Banerjee	... Hellenism in Ancient India.
Coomarswamy	... Introduction to Indian Art.
Faure	... History of Art.
Rothenstein and Codrington	... Ancient India.

*Iconography.*

Grunwedel	... Buddhist Art in India.
Foucher	... Beginnings of Buddhist Art.
Gopinath Rao	... Elements of Hindu Iconography.
B. T. Bhattacharyya	... Indian Buddhist Iconography.
Barua and Sinha	... Barhut Inscriptions.

*For reference—*

V. A. Smith	... History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon.
Havell	... Indian Sculpture and Painting.
Nag	... Influence on Indian Art.
O. C. Ganguly	... South Indian Bronzes.
Kramrisch	... Vishnudharmottaram.
P. Brown	... Moghul Painting.

(3-4) *Ancient Architecture.*

Fergusson	... History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, Vols. I and II.
Havell	... Ancient and Mediæval Architecture of India.

*For reference—*

M. M. Ganguli	... Orissa and her Remains.
G. Jonveau—Dubreuil	... Architecture of Southern India.
H. Cousens	... Architecture of Western India.
Ananthaliar	... Indian Architecture.

## II. SOCIAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

(1-3) *Social and Economic Life and Administration.*

Zimmer	... Altindisches Leben.
Rhys Davids	... Buddhist India.
Hillebrandt	... Rituelliteratur, Chapters 1—2 (Grundriss Series).
Eick	... Die Sociale Gliederung in Nord-östlichen Indian (Translated by S. Maitra).
Kautilya	... Arthasāstra.
Rangaswami Aiyangar	... Ancient Indian Polity.
Mahābhārata	... Sāntiparva, Sections 56- 157.
P. N. Banerjee	... Public Administration in Ancient India.
Manu	... Institutes (Trans. Buhler).
Gautama and Baudhāyana Dharmasūtras.	
Gobhila	... Grihya Sūtras. (Sacred Books of the East Series.)
Macdonell and Keith	... Vedic Index.
Cambridge History of India, Vol. I.	
Alberuni	... India (omitting the Mathematical details). (Tans. Sachau.)
Periplus of the Erythraean Sea (Trans. Schoff).	
D. R. Bhandarkar	... Carmichael Lectures, First Series (1918).
R. C. Majumdar	... Corporate Life in Ancient India.
R. K. Mukherjee	... Local Government in Ancient India.
G. N. Banerjee	... India as known to the Ancient World.
Ghosal	... Hindu Political Theories.
Sarkar	Political Institutions and Theories of the Hindus.
N. Law	... Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity.
B. C. Law	... Kshatriya Clans of Ancient India.
Das	... Rigvedic Culture.
N. C. Banerjee	... Economic Life and Progress in Ancient India (Vol. I).
S. K. Das	... Economic History of Ancient India.
Barnett	... The Antiquities of India.

*For reference—*

Jayaswal	... Hindu Polity.
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(4) *Ethnology.**For study—*

Haddon	... Keane's Man : Past and Present.
Risley	... The People of India.
Lowie	... Primitive Society.
Mitra	... Pre-historic Cultures and Races of India.

*For reference—*

Chanda	... The Indo-Aryan Races.
Giuffrida-Ruggeri	... Systematic Anthropology of Asia (Tr. Chakladar).
Kroeber	... Anthropology.
Dixon	... The Racial History of Man.
D. R. Bhandarkar	... Foreign Elements in the Hindu Population. (Indian Antiquary, 1911, pp. 7-37).

## III. RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

## (General.)

*For study—*

Hopkins	... Religions of India (Handbook on the History of Religions Series).
Barth	... Les Religions de l' Inde et Bulletins des religions de l' Inde, Vols. I and II.
Barth	... Religions of India.
Elliot	... Hinduism and Buddhism.
Gupte	... Hindu Holidays and Ceremonies.
Barua	... Pre-Buddhistic Philosophy.
Oldenberg	... Introduction to the Grihya Sūtras.
Hopkins	... Ethics of India.

(1) *Vedic Religion.*

Keith	... Religion and Philosophy of Vedas and Upanishads' Vols. I & II.
Macdonnell	... Vedic Mythology.
Hillebrandt	... Rituelliteratur, Chapters I, III and IV.

(2) *Epic and Pauranic Religion.*

R. G. Bhandarkar ... Vaisnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious Systems  
 (omitting XVI—XXV of Part I).  
 Hopkins ... Epic Mythology.  
 Raychaudhury, H. C. ... Early History of the Vaishnava Sect.

(3) *Buddhism.*

Rhys Davids ... American Lectures.  
 Kern ... Manual of Buddhism.  
 Oldenberg ... Buddha.  
 I-tsing ... Records of the Buddhist Religions (Takakusu).  
 Fahien ... Travels (Legge).  
 Barua ... Ajivikas.

*For reference—*

Mrs. Rhys Davids ... Buddhism.  
 Spence Hardy ... Manual of Indian Buddhism.  
 Warren ... Buddhism in Translations.  
 Stein ... Serindia.  
 Suzuki ... Outlines of Mahayanism.

(4) *Jainism.*

Jacobi ... Introduction and Translation of the Jaina Sutras, Parts I and II (Sacred Books of East, Vols. XXII, XLV).  
 R. G. Bhandarkar ... Report on the Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1883-84, pages 91-157.  
 Buhler ... On the Indian Sect of the Jainas, translated and edited with an outline of Jaina Mythology by Burgess.  
 Barua ... The Ajivikas.

*For reference—*

Vijyanandsuri ... Sri Jainatattvadarsa.  
 Bib.-Indica Series ... Uvasagadasao.

## IV. INDIAN ASTRONOMY AND MATHEMATICS.

(1) *Mathematics.*

Selected texts on Mathematics for critical, historical and comparative study :—

Thibaut ... On the Sulba Sutras (J. A. S. B., Vol. 44). The Pandit, Vols. 9 and 10 (Old Series); Vols. 1 and 4 (New Series).  
 Burk ... Das Apastamba Sulba Sutras. (Z. D. M. G., Vols. 55 and 56).

(2) *Mathematics.*

History of Mathematics, with special reference to the work of Aryabhata I, Varaha Mihira, Brahmagupta, Mahavira, Sridhara and Bhaskaracharyya.  
 The following books are recommended :—

Aryyabhatiyam ... Edited by Dr. Kern.  
 Brahmasphuta-Siddhanta ... Edited by Pd. Sudhakara Dvivedi.  
 Lilabati and Vijaganita ... Edited by Pd. Sudhakara Dvivedi or edited by Pd. Radhaballabh Jyotishtirtha, or edited by H. C. Banerjee.  
 Colebrooke ... Translation of the Lilavati and the Vijaganita, and the Chapters on Mathematics in the Brahmasphuta-siddhanta.  
 Smith, D. E. ... Hindu Arabic Numerals.

(3) *Astronomy.*

Selected text on Astronomy for critical, historical and comparative study :—

Suryya Siddhanta.

Editions and Translations recommended.

Suryya Siddhanta—With Ranga Natha's Commentary.

Ditto —Translated by Burgess and Whitney (J. Am. Orient Society, Vol. VI).

(4) *Astronomy.*

History of Astronomy, with special reference to Jyoti $\text{sh}$ a-Vedanga, Jaina Astronomy, the (modern) Suryya Siddhanta, and to the works of Aryabhatta I, Varaha Mihira, Brahmagupta, Munjala and Bhaskaracharyya.

The following books are recommended :—

*Text-books.*

Yajusha Jyotisham—By Pandit Sudhakara Dvivedi.  
 Thibaut—Contributions to the Study of the Jyoti $\text{sh}$ a-Vedanga (J. A. S. B., 1877).  
 Ditto—On the Suryyaprajnapti (J. A. S. B., 1880).  
 Aryabhattiyan—Edited by Dr. Kern.  
 Pancha-Siddhantika—Translated by Dr. Thibaut and Pandit Sudhakara Dvivedi.  
 Brahmasphuta-Siddhanta—Edited by Pandit Sudhakara Dvivedi.  
 Bhaskara-Siddhanta Siromani—Edited by Pandit Bapudev Shastri or by Pandit Bapudev Shastri and Wilkinson.  
 Playfair—(1) On the Astronomy of the Brahmins.  
 (2) On Trigonometry of the Brahmins (Collected Works, Vol. III).

*For reference—*

Bentley—Hindu Astronomy.  
 Brenand—Ditto.  
 Whitney—Oriental and Linguistic Studies (Series II, 1875).  
 The Twelfth Essay—The Lunar Zodiac; on the views of Biot and Weber respecting the relations of the Hindu and Chinese systems of asterisms; with an addition on Muller's views, etc.  
 Max Muller—On Ancient Hindu Astronomy and Chronology (preface to Rig Veda, Vol. 4).  
 Tilak—The Orion.  
 Ditto—The Arctic Home of the Vedas.  
 Davis, S.—On Hindu Astronomy (As Res., Vol. II).

## V. ANTHROPOLOGY.

*Paper V.*

## Physical Anthropology, including Origin and Antiquity of Man :—

Haddon	...	Keane's Man : Past and Present.
Boule	...	Fossil Men.
Guiffrida Ruggeri	...	Systematic Anthropology of Asia (Trans. Chakladar).
Chanda	...	The Indo-Aryan Races.
Dixon	...	Racial History of Man.
Buxton	...	Peoples of Asia.

*Paper VI.*

## Social Anthropology :—

Lowie	...	Primitive Society.
Goldenweiser	...	Early Civilization.
Lowie	...	Primitive Religion.
Sapir	...	Language.

*Paper VII.*

## Pre-historic Archaeology and Technology :—

Morgan	...	Pre-historic Man.
Kroeber	...	Anthropology.
Mitra	...	Pre-historic Cultures and Races of India.

*For reference—*

Torres Straits. Expedition	...	Arts and Crafts, Vol. IV.
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*Paper VIII.*

## Indian Ethnography, with special reference to Bengal and Assam :—

L. K. A. Iyer	...	Lectures on Ethnography.
S. V. Ketkar	...	History of Caste in India.
Risley	...	The People of India.
W. C. Smith	...	Ao-Nagas.
S. C. Ray	...	Birhors.

*For reference—*

Census of India, 1911 and 1912—Chap. on Caste and Occupation.  
 Generalised accounts of the Tribes and Castes of the Bengal Presidency from Risley's  
 Tribes and Castes of Bengal, Ethnographical Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of Assam.

NOTE.—Candidates are recommended to use the following as a preliminary course :—

Duckworth	... Pre-Historic Man.
Haddon	... Wandering of Peoples.
Ditto	... History of Anthropology.
Tylor	... Anthropology.

**ANTHROPOLOGY.***Paper I.—Physical Anthropology.*

(Zoological and Palaeontological.)

The structure and functions of organism—the cell theory—the evolution of the sex—the evolution of the organs of locomotion—the development of the cranium—the evolution of the brain—the development of the vascular system—the growth of the urino-genital system—the formation of the digestive system—the evolution of the teeth. Classification and general anatomy of the Primates. Fossil Simians. Fossil Men—*Pithecanthropus*—the Weimar fossils—the Mauer jaw—Piltdown man—the Neanderthals—men of the Reindeer age—the Azilian races. Osteological remains from Asia, Australia, Africa and America.

**Books recommended :—**

W. H. L. Duckworth	... Morphology and Anthropology, Vol. I. (2nd edition.)
Boule	... Fossil Men.
Elliot Smith	... Essays on the Evolution of Men.

*Paper II.—Ethnology.*

General considerations—definition of Race—basis of classification of human races—the question of the time and place of man's origin. Physical criteria of Race—Anatomical and Physiological. The influence of Environment on the Physical Structure of Man. The History and Distribution of man in Asia, Europe, Africa, Oceania, and the New World. Considerations of Topography and its bearings on the movement of peoples—evidences of the antiquity of man—the main linguistic and cultural divisions—the correlation of the three. The importance of Asia in the racial history of man. Inter-racial problems—contact of races and miscegenation—its influence on nationality and race-domination. Ethnic considerations of the modern world.

**Books recommended :—**

Haddon	... Keane's Man : Past and Present, 1920.
Dixon	... The Racial History of Man.
Dudley Buxton	... The Peoples of Asia.
W. Macdougall	... Is America Safe for Democracy ?

*Paper III.—Cultural Anthropology.*

(Archaeological and Technological.)

Definition and scope. History of anthropology. Geological considerations—Tertiary period and the Siwalik fossils—evolution of Proboscidae, Rhinocerotidae, Equidae and Bovidae. Quaternary fossils—the Great Ice Age. The Eolithic problem. Palaeolithic age—lower, middle and upper. Mesolithic age—Neolithic age—Prehistoric metallurgy—Copper, Bronze and Early Iron age. Primitive survivals. Prehistoric India. Early Civilizations, Principles of culture, origins and distribution.

Technology—subdivisions—relations to climate and race. Arms and implements. Domestic objects. Arts of life. Travel and transport. Personal adornment. Socio-religious objects.

**Books recommended :—**

J. de Morgan	... Prehistoric Man.
Reports of the Torres Strait Expeditions, Vol. IV.	
P. Mitra	... Prehistoric India.

*Paper IV.—Cultural Anthropology.*

(Sociological.)

Introduction—nature of human society. Marriage—social organisation—family, clan, tribe and caste—kinship usages—father right and mother right—position of women—property—associations—rank and caste—law, government and justice. Primitive religion—pre-animistic stage—animism—fetishism—polytheism—magic—totemism—collectivism

—religious rites and ceremonies—religion and art—mythology, Culture—its scope and definition—history of culture sequence—culture-contact.

Books recommended :—

Lowie	... Primitive Society.
Rivers	... Social Organisation.
Lowie	... Primitive Religion.
Goldenweiser	... Early Civilisation.
Vendreyes	... Linguistic Introduction to History.

*Paper V.—Evolutionary Biology and Racial Somatology.*

Definition—forms of variations—General observations on heredity—theories of Darwin and Weismann. Mnemonic theory of heredity—Mendelian experiments—Galton's theory.

Organic evolution and adaptation—the conception of species—convergent evolution—ontogeny—adaptation to environment in animals—factors of organic evolution.

Racial somatology—a comparative study of the differences exhibited in the human skeleton among the various races—causes of these differences—race-mixture—trend of human evolution—race-degeneration—Eugenics.

Racial psychology and psychological tests.

Books recommended :—

Bartlett	... Psychology and Primitive Culture.
Dendy	... Evolutionary Biology.
Hrdlicka	... Anthropometry.
Conklin	... Heredity and Environment.
Torres Straits Expedition, Vol. II, Parts I and II.	

*Paper VI.—(Group A.)*

(Physical Anthropology.)

Introduction—ancestral tree of man—monogenism and polygenism—varieties of the genus 'man.' Physical differences in man. Racial variation in the human skeleton—exhumation and preservation of skeletal material and their proper treatment in the laboratory. Deformities of the human skeleton. Physiological differences in the races—Statistical treatment of anthropometric data. Race-mixture and hybridisation—racial degeneration—racial pathogeny—congenitally feeble-minded in society—their treatment and reclamation—the question of the so-called criminal type—scientific attitude towards the criminals. General considerations of the improvement of race.

Books recommended :—

Keith	... Antiquity of man.
Hrdlicka	... Anthropometry.
Goring	... The English Convict.
Mercier	... Textbook of Insanity.
Ruggles Gates	... Heredity and Eugenics (Constable, London).
Walston	... Eugenics, Civics and Ethics (Cambridge).

*Paper VI.—(Group B.)*

An intensive study of any one of the following primitive culture-zones of India with special reference to one or more tribes of the zone as prescribed from time to time :—

- (1) Assam.
- (2) Chittagong Hills and Chindwin Basin.
- (3) Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Central Provinces regions.
- (4) Sub-Himalayan Regions.
- (5) North-West Frontier Tracts.
- (6) South Indian Tracts.

Physical Environment Geography of the tract—Geological features—Flora and fauna—Climate and rainfall.

Ethnic relations.

Short History of the tract with special reference to the selected tribe or tribes.

Material culture.

Society.

Life history of an individual of the society.

Religious life and superstitions.

Language.

Problems of life connected with the tribe or tribes.

*Prescribed for 1928.—The Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Central Provinces Regions with special reference to Munda Culture.*

Books recommended :—

Wissler	... Man and Culture.
Dendy	... Biological Foundations of Society.
Rivers	... Social Organisation.
Dalton	... Ethnology of Bengal.
Saratchandra Roy	... Oraons.
Ditto	... The Mundas.
Ditto	... The Birhores.
Bodding	... The Santals and Disease.
Gazetteers of the districts of Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Santal Pargana.	

*Paper VI.—(Group C.)*

Social and Religious Institutions of the Non-primitive peoples of India.

Foundations of society—modern theories and ancient Indian ideals—social divisions—caste—caste-regulations. History of the development of caste. Caste-Organisation—social division among the Muhammadans—family organisation—marriage—ancient Indian forms—position of women—hetaira—family and social rites—social customs—political and economic organisations—property and inheritance. The main religious systems and minor sects of India—popular Hinduism—fluence of Buddhism. Islam and Christianity on Hinduism—the Hindu pantheon—the methods of worship—evolution of religious ideas in India.

Books recommended :—

Muir—Sanskrit Texts—(passages from the Vedas and Bramanas with translation)
(English Translation).
A. B. Keith—Religion and Philosophy of the Vedas and the Upanisads.
Barth—Religion of India.
Chapters from Kern's Manual of Buddhism.
Fick—Social Life in the Jatakas (trans. Calcutta University), also Intro. to I. Ind., Volume of the Jatakas in Bengali by I. C. Ghosh.
H. H. Wilson's Religious Sects of Modern India.
Carpentier—Mediaeval Indian Theism.
Risley—The People of India.
Chanda—Indo-Aryan Races—Chapters on Caste.
Census Report of India, 1911 and 1921.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Papers I and II.—General Economics.*

A. Marshall—Principles of Economics.
Ditto Industry and Trade.
Taussig—Principles of Economics.
Bastable—International Trade.
Cassel—Money and Exchange after 1914.
Johnston—International Social Progress.

*Paper III.—General Principles of Political Philosophy.*

J. S. Mill—Liberty.
Merriam, Barnes and others—Political Theories : Recent Times.
Laski—Grammar of Politics.
Green—Lectures on Political Obligation.
DeLisle Burns—Political Ideals.
Hobhouse—Social Evolution and Political Theory.

*Paper IV.—Public Administration.*

Wattal—Financial Administration in British India.
Lowell—Government of England.
Dicey—Law of the Constitution.
Bastable—Public Finance.
Lutz—Ditto.
Keith—Constitution, Administration and Laws of the Empire.
P. Mookerjee—The Indian Constitution (1920).
Government of India Act and the rules made thereunder.
Bengal Local Self-Government Act.
Bengal Village Self-Government Act.
Bengal Municipal Act.
Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1925.
Report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee.

## GROUP A.

*Paper V.—General History of Economics.*

Haney—History of Economic Thought.  
 Gide and Rist—A History of Economic Doctrines.  
 Adam Smith—Select Chapters from Wealth of Nations (Economics Classics Series, Macmillan & Co.).  
 Ricardo—Political Economy (Selections, Economic Classics Series, Macmillan & Co.).  
 Meredith—Economic History of England (from the Industrial Revolution).  
 Cunningham—Growth of English Industry and Commerce—Modern Times, Part II (Laissez Faire).  
 List—National System of Political Economy.  
 Sombart—Quintessence of Capitalism.

*Papers VI and VII.—(i) The History, Theory and Present System of Banking and Currency.*

Conant—Principles of Money and Banking.  
 Fisher—Purchasing Power of Money.  
 Dunbar—History and Theory of Banking.  
 Burton—Commercial Crises.  
 Withers—Stocks and Shares.  
 Keynes—A Tract on Monetary Reform.  
 Gregory—Return to Gold.  
 Shirras—Indian Finance and Banking.  
 Rau—Present Day Banking in India.  
 Keynes—Indian Currency and Finance.  
 Sinha—Early European Banking in India.  
 Indian Paper Currency Act.  
 Report of the Controller of Currency (latest issue).  
 Hilton Young Commission Report on Indian Currency.

*(ii) History, Theory and Present Organisation of International Trade.*

Chapters bearing on the subject in Ricardo, J. S. Mill and Cairnes.  
 List—National System of Political Economy.  
 Pigou—Protective and Preferential Import Duties.  
 Viner—Dumping : a problem in International trade.  
 P. Ashley—Modern Tariff History.  
 Bowley—England's Foreign Trade in the XIX Century.  
 Brown—International Trade and Exchange.  
 Taussig—Some Aspects of the Tariff Question.  
 Marshall—Money, Credit and Commerce.  
 Spalding—Foreign Exchange and Foreign Bills in Theory and Practice.  
 Banerjea—Fiscal Policy in India.  
 Coyajee—Indian Fiscal Problem.  
 Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, 1922.  
 Review of the Trade of India (latest issue).  
 Survey of Overseas Markets.  
 Ainscough—Report on British Indian Trade (latest issue).

*(iii) The Theory and Practice of Statistics including Demography.*

A. L. Bowley—Elements of Statistics (new edition).  
 Jones—First Course in Statistics.  
 Secrist—Introduction to Statistical Methods.  
 Bowley—Measurement of Social Phenomena.  
 Yule—Introduction to Statistics.  
 Newsholme—Vital Statistics.  
 Truman Kelley—Introduction to Statistical Method.  
 Mayo Smith—Statistics and Mathematics.  
 Mills—Statistical Method applied to Economics and Business.  
 Census Report, 1921 (India and Bengal).  
 The Jubilee Volume of the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society.  
 British and Foreign Trade and Industries, being Memoranda, etc., prepared by the Board of Trade (commonly called the Fiscal Blue Books).  
 Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. I, Chapters IX and X.

*(iv) Mathematical Economics.*

Bowley—Mathematical Groundwork of Economics.  
 Cunyngham—Geometrical Political Economy.  
 Cournot—Mathematical Principles of the Theory of Wealth (Economic Classics Series, Macmillan & Co.).

Jevons—Theory of Political Economy.  
 Marshall—Principles of Economics (Mathematical Appendices).  
 Pigou—Economics of Welfare.  
 Edgeworth—Mathematical Appendices (Papers relating to Political Economy. Secs. I, IV and VI).  
 Wicksteed—Alphabet of Economic Science.  
 Ditto—Common Sense of Political Economy.  
 Articles by Flux Seager, Chapman, Digou and Edgeworth in the "Economic Journal" bearing on Mathematical Economics.

(v) *Elements of Statistics and the Mathematical Treatment of Economic Theory.*

Giffen—Statistics.  
 Bowley—Elementary Statistics.  
 Yule—Introduction to Statistics.  
 Cunyngham—Geometrical Political Economy.  
 Cournot—Mathematical Principles of the Theory of Wealth (Economic Classics Series, Macmillan & Co.).  
 Pantaleoni—Pure Economics.  
 Wicksteed—Common Sense of Political Economy.

GROUP B.

*Paper V.—General History of Political Philosophy.*

Plato—Republic.  
 Aristotle—Politics.  
 Machiavelli—The Prince.  
 Hobbes—Leviathan.  
 Locke—Second Treatise on Government.  
 Rousseau—Social Contract.  
 Dunning—History of Political Theories, 3 Vols.  
 Willoughby—Political Theories of the Ancient World.  
 Hearnshaw—Social and Political Ideas of the Middle Ages.  
 Brown—English Political Theory.  
 Barker—English Political Thought (from Spenser to the present day).

*Papers VI and VII.—(i) Comparative Study of Political Institution.*

Greenidge—Greek Constitution.  
 Ditto—Roman Public Life.  
 Coulanges—Ancient City (Tr. Small).  
 Maine—Ancient Law.  
 Kautilya—Arthashastra (Trans. Shama Sastri).  
 Pramathanath Banerjea—Public Administration in Ancient India.  
 Ghoshal—Hindu Political Theories.  
 Sarkar, B. K.—Political Institutions and Theories of the Hindus.  
 Woodrow Wilson—Congressional Government.  
 Sidgwick—Growth of European Polity.  
 Lowell—Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.  
 Ogg—Governments of Europe.  
 Sidney Low—Governance of England (latest edition).  
 Bryce—Modern Democracies.  
 Munro—Governments of Europe.  
 Select Constitutions of the World (Dall Eireann Publication).

(ii) *Comparative Study of Social Institutions.*

Barnes—History of Social Theories.  
 Lichtenberger—Development of Social Theory.  
 Cole—Social Theory.  
 Giddings—Principles of Sociology.  
 Fairchild—Applied Sociology.  
 Risley—Peoples of India.  
 Wundt—Folk Psychology.  
 Bhudev Mookerjee—Samajik Prabandha.  
 Lawic—Primitive Society.  
 Berrand—Instinct, a Study in Social Psychology.  
 Census Report for India, 1911 and 1921.  
 Ellwood—Introduction to Social Psychology.  
 Carveth Read—The Origin of Man and of his Superstitions.  
 Brij Narain—Population in India.

*For reference—*

W. R. Inge—Outspoken Essays, Second series.  
 Hobhouse—Development and Purpose, an essay towards a Philosophy of Revolution.  
 Tylor—Primitive Culture.  
 Frazer—Golden Bough (Abridged Edition).  
 Graham Wallas—Our Social Heritage.  
 William McDougall—The Group Mind, reprinted 1921.  
 William McDougall—Introduction to Social Psychology, 6th edition, 1921.  
 Gustave le Bon—The Crowd, a study of the popular mind, 12th impression, 1920.  
 Gustave le Bon—The Psychology of Revolution.  
 Hingley—Psycho-analysis, 1921.  
 Mrs. Gasquoine Rarthey—The Truth about Woman, 1914.  
 Trotter—Instincts of the Herd in Peace and War, 2nd edition, 1919.  
 Knight, Peters and Blanchard—Taboo and Genetics, 1921.  
 Graham Wallas—Human Nature in Politics, 3rd edition, 1920.  
 Havelock Ellis—The Task of Social Hygiene, 4th impression, 1916.  
 J. B. Bury—History of the Freedom of Thought, 2nd impression, 1920.  
 Lothrop Stoddard—The Revolt against Civilisation, 2nd impression, 1922.  
 Morris Ginsberg—The Psychology of Society, 1921.  
 Parmelee—Criminology.

(iii) *International Law, with reference to existing Political and Economic Institutions.*

Oppenheim—International Law.  
 Hall—  
 Higgins—Hague Peace Conference.  
 Pitt Cobett—Cases on International Law, 2 vols.  
 Stowell and Munro—International Cases, 2 vols.  
 Pollock—League of Nations.  
 Year Book of the League of Nations.  
 Garner—Development of International Law in the 20th Century.

*For reference—*

J. J. Hall—Law of Naval Warfare.  
 Normal Angell—The Fruits of Victory.  
 Phillimore—Three Centuries of Treaties of Peace.  
 J. M. Keynes—A Revision of the Treaty.  
 J. M. Keynes—Economic Consequences of the Peace (Reprinted, 1920).  
 The British Year Book of International Law (third year of issue), 1922-23.  
 Transactions of the Grotios Society (Problems of Peace and War). First published in 1915.  
 The American Journal of International Law.  
 Treaty Series, H. M. Stationery Offices—  
 No. 4 (1919) Treaty of Versailles.  
 " 11 " Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.  
 " 5 (1924) Treaty of Neuilly sur Seine.  
 " 10 " Treaty of Trianon.  
 " 11 Treaty of Sevres.  
 History of the Peace Conference at Paris, edited by H. W. V. Temperley, 5 vols., 1920-21.  
 War and Treaty Legislation, 1914-21, by J. W. Scobell Armstrong.  
 Private Property and Rights in Enemy Countries under the Peace Treaties, by Paul F. Simonson, 1921.  
 International Law and the World War by Garner, 2 vols., 1921.  
 Labour's Magna Charta, a study of the Labour clause of the Peace Treaty and recommendations of the Washington International Labour Conference, by Nicholas Chisholm, 2nd edition, 1921.

*Paper VIII.—Essay.*

## GROUPS A AND B.

Candidates will be required to write an essay on some topics connected with one of the following subjects. The essay must treat the topic chosen by the candidate with special reference to Indian conditions:—

1. Famines.	7. Forms of Government.
2. Co-operation.	8. Statistical Studies.
3. Railways.	9. Village Communities.
4. Industrial Organisation.	10. Labour Problems.
5. Currency Problem.	11. Foreign Trade and Exchanges.
6. Land Systems.	12. Tariff Problems.

## COMMERCE.

(Compulsory Papers.)

*Paper I.—Realistic Economics.*

Marshall—Industry and Trade.  
 Marshall—Money, Credit and Commerce.  
 Haney—Business Organisation.  
 Bastable—International Trade.  
 Stephenson—Principles of Business Economics.

*Paper II.—Accounting.*

Spicer and Peglar—Book-keeping and Accounts.  
 Batliboi, J. R.—Advanced Accounts.  
 Carter—Advanced Accounts.  
 Cropper—Accounting.  
 Dicksee—Higher Accounts.

*Paper III.—Commercial Law.*

Smith—Mercantile Law.  
 Stevens—Mercantile Law.  
 Schaub and Issacs—Law in Business Problems (Macmillan).  
 Davar—Indian Mercantile Law.  
 Sengupta, Dr. Nareschandra—Company Law.

*Paper IV.—Banking.*

Agger—Organised Banking.  
 Polly and Gould—Stock Exchange.  
 Rau—Present-day Banking in India (Calcutta University).  
 Sheldon—Practice Law and of Banking.  
 Spalding—Foreign Exchange and Foreign Bills in Theory and Practice.  
 Thomas—Arithmetic of Foreign Exchange.

(Optional Papers.)

*Papers V to VIII.*

Any four of the following :—

*(i) Industrial Structure and Development.*

Marshall—Industry and Trade.  
 Jenks—Trust Problem.  
 Clapham—Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815-1915.  
 Report of the Indian Industrial Commission (1916-18).  
 Broughton (Chatterjee, Lady)—Labour in Indian Industries.  
 Sarker, B. K.—Economic Development.  
 Special Study of Cotton, Jute, Iron, Coal and Tea Industries in India.

*(ii) Statistics.*

Riegel—Business Statistics.  
 Secrist—Readings and Problems in Statistical Method.  
 Bowley—Elements of Statistics, Part I.  
 Mills—Statistical Methods applied to Economics and Business.

*(iii) Economic Geography.*

Chisholm—Handbook of Commercial Geography.  
 Howard—Crop Production in India.  
 Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production in India.  
 Chambers of Commerce Atlas.  
 Bartholomew—Commercial Atlas.  
 Taylor—Businessman's Geography.  
 Russell Smith—Industrial and Commercial Geography.

(iv) *Tariffs.*

Bastable and Gregory .... Commerce of Nations.  
 Coyajee .... Indian Fiscal Problem.  
 Banerjea, P. N. .... Indian Fiscal Policy.  
 Gregory .... Tariffs: A Study in Method.  
 Fiske .... International Commercial Policies.  
 Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, 1922.  
 The Indian Tariff Act. The Indian Sea Customs Act.  
 Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of Protection to the Steel, Paper and Cement industries.

(v) *Agricultural Economics.*

Leake .... The Bases of Agricultural Practice and Economics in the United Provinces of India.  
 Ray .... Agricultural Indebtedness.  
 Study of Indian Villages, by Mann, Keatinge, Jack, etc.  
 Nourse .... Agricultural Economics.  
 Taylor .... Agricultural Economics (Ed. 1920).  
 Carver .... Principles of Agricultural Economics.  
 Boyle .... Agricultural Economics.  
 Wolff .... Rural Reconstruction.  
 Mukherjee, P. .... Co-operative Movement in India.

(vi) *Currency.*

Conant .... The Principles of Money and Banking (Vol. I only).  
 Cassel .... Money and Exchange after 1914.  
 Easton .... Exchange, Currency and Finance.  
 Shirras .... Indian Finance and Banking (Chapters on Currency).  
 Report on the Operations of the Currency Department of the Government of India (latest issue).  
 Report of the Hilton Young Commission.

(vii) *Public Finance.*

Gyan Chand .... Financial Administration in British India.  
 Plehn .... Public Finance (Ed. 1920).  
 Shirras .... Science of Public Finance.  
 Dalton .... Public Finance.  
 Annals of the American Academy of Political Science, May 1924.

(viii) *Auditing.*

Spicer and Peglar .... Practical Auditing.  
 Pixley .... Duties of Auditors.  
 Dicksee .... Practical Auditing.

(ix) *Business Organisation.*

F. W. Raffety .... Modern Business Practice, Vol. I. (The Gresham Publishing Co.)  
 Bloomfield .... Business Organisation.  
 Dicksee .... Ditto.  
 Sparling .... Introduction to Business Organisation.  
 Haney .... Business Organisation and Combination.

## PURE MATHEMATICS.

1. Higher Algebra—  
 Chrystal .... Algebra, Part II, Chapters 23-28, 32-34.  
 2. Higher Plane Trigonometry—  
 Hobson .... Plane Trigonometry.

## 3. Spherical Trigonometry—

Todhunter	... Spherical Trigonometry (Ed. Leathem).
MacLellan and Preston	... Ditto.

## 4. Theory of Equations and Algebra of Quantics—

Burnside and Panton	... Theory of Equations, 2 Vols.
Elliot	... Introduction to the Algebra of Quantics.

## 5. Plane Analytical Geometry, including Higher Plane Curves—

Salmon	... Conic Sections.
Do.	... Higher Plane Curves.
Ganguly	... Theory of Plane Curves, 2 Vols. (Revised edition).
Hilton	... Plane Algebraic Curves.
Sommerville	... Analytical Conics.

## 6. Geometry of Surfaces—

Salmon	... Geometry of Three Dimensions, 5th Ed., Vol. I, Chapters I-X.
Bell	... Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions.
Forsyth	... Differential Geometry, Chapters I to IV.

## 7. Differential Calculus—

Edwards	... Differential Calculus.
Williamson	... Ditto.
Goursat	... Mathematical Analysis, Vol. I. (Translated by Hedrick.)

## 8. Integral Calculus—

Williamson	... Integral Calculus.
Todhunter	... Ditto.
Goursat	... Mathematical Analysis, Vol. I. (Translated by Hedrick.)
Carslaw	... Fourier Series, Vol. I (for reference only).

## 9. Differential Equations—

Piaggio	... Differential Equations.
Batemen	... Ditto.
Forsyth	... Ditto.

## 10. Calculus of Variations—

Byerly	... Introduction to Calculus of Variations (Harvard University Press).
Todhunter	... Integral Calculus.
Williamson	... Ditto.
Bolza	... Calculus of Variations.

## 11. (a) Theory of Function—

Either of the following alternative courses :—

## A

MacRobert	... Functions of a Complex Variable (Macmillan & Co.).
Townsend	... Functions of a Complex Variable (Henry, Holt & Co.).
Goursat	... Mathematical Analysis, Volume II, Part I (Trans. by Hedrick, Ginn & Co.).

## B

Hobson	... Theory of Functions of a Real Variable.
Huntington	... Continuum (Harvard University Press).
Carslaw	... Fourier's Series and Integrals, Volume I.

## (b) Theory of Groups—

Miller, Blichfeldt and Dickson ... Finite Groups (John Wiley & Sons).  
 Hilton ... Finite Groups (Oxford).  
 Dickson ... Algebraic Equations.

## (c) Finite Differences and Calculus of Functions—

Boole ... Finite Differences.  
 Burn and Brown ... Ditto.  
 Carmichael ... Calculus of Operations.  
 Herschel ... Examples of Calculus of Finite Differences.  
 Babbage ... Examples of Functional Equations.  
 DeMorgan ... Calculus of Functions.  
 Fraser ... Newton's Interpolation Formulas.  
 E. T. Whittaker-George and Robinson ... A Short Course on Interpolation.

## (d) Vector Analysis and Quaternions—

Joly ... Manual of Quaternions.  
 Hamilton ... Elements of Quaternions (Ed. Joly), Vol. I, Books 1-21.  
 E. B. Wilson ... Vector Analysis.

## (e) Projective Geometry—

Either of the following alternative courses :—

## A

Mathews ... Projective Geometry.  
 Durell ... Plane Geometry for Advanced Students, Vol. II.  
 Cremona ... Projective Geometry.  
 Hilbert ... Foundations of Geometry (Trans. by Townsend. Open Court Publishing Company).

## B

Bonola ... Non-Euclidean Geometry (Trans. Carslaw. Open Court Publishing Company).  
 Carslaw ... Non-Euclidean Geometry and Trigonometry.  
 Sommerville ... Non-Euclidean Geometry.  
 Frankland ... Theories of Parallelism (Cambridge University Press).  
 Lobatchewsky ... Theory of Parallels (Trans. Halstead. Open Court Publishing Company).  
 Bolyai ... Science of Absolute Space (Trans. Halstead. Open Court Publishing Company).  
 Manning ... Geometry of four Dimensions.  
 Hilbert ... Foundations of Geometry (Trans. by Townsend. Open Court Publishing Company).  
 Ganguly ... Geometry of Hyper Space, 2 Vols.

## (f) Theory of Numbers—

Reid ... Theory of Algebraical Numbers.  
 Mathews ... Theory of Numbers.  
 Smith ... Reports on the Theory of Numbers (Collected Papers. Volume I, pages 38-364).  
 Huntington ... Continuum (Harvard University Press).  
 Cantor ... Transfinite Numbers (Translated by P. B. Jourdan. Open Court Publishing Company).

G. N. BANERJEE,

Secretary, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts.

ASHUTOSH BUILDINGS, the 27th June 1927.

**Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.**

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the First M. B. Examination in May, 1927 :—

(In alphabetical order.)

Abu Asad Mohammad Obaidul Ghani	... Medical College, Calcutta.
Acharyya, Ajaykrishna	... Ditto.
Aich, Rabindrachandra	... Ditto.
Bagchi, Narendranath	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Sukumar	... Medical College, Calcutta.
Bandyopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Binaykrishna	... Medical College, Calcutta.
Debendranath	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Indranil	... Ditto.
10   "   Jadabhai	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Pramodkumar	... Medical College, Calcutta.
Praphullakumar	... Ditto.
Samarendranarayan	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Subodhgopal	... Medical College, Calcutta.
Sukumar	... Ditto.
Basu, Debdeb	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Bhattacharyya, Abanikanta	... Ditto.
Amulyachandra	... Medical College, Calcutta.
Bibhutibhushan	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
20   "   Tarapada	... Ditto.
Tattwasadhan	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Bhaumik, Jogeschandra	... Ditto.
Biswas, Anilkumar	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Brilmachari, Byomkes	... Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Banamali	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Nandakisor	... Medical College, Calcutta.
Santoshkumar	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Satiprasanna	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Chandra, Krishnanarayan	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
30   Chattopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Pankajkumar	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Suhachandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Susilchandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Chaudhuri, Bijaysankar	... Ditto.
Brajagopal	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Kalicharan	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Das, Amalananda	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Rabindranath	... Ditto.
Dasgupta, Matilal	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
40   "   Nareschandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Santimay	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Sudhirkumar	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Susilkumar	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Datta, Asrubindu	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Atulkrishna	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Jitendrakisor	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Sudhirkumar	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Sunilkrishna	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Sureschandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
50   De, Kshitindranath	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Manoranjan	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Panchugopal	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Deb, Amarendrakrishna	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Fazlul Bari Choudhury	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Gangopadhyay, Chunilal	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Nirmalchandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Sudhansukumar	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Ghosh, Asutosh	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Bijaybhushan	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
60   "   Kanailal	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Mauindranath	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Nirmalchandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Panchkari	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Ghoshal, Priyatosh	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Goswami, Radhakanta	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Guha, Arunendranath	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Haldar, Susilchandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Kshatriya, Chunilal	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Majumdar, Kshitischandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
70   "   Praneshchandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Mallik, Mohanlal	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Md. Mohsin Ali	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	... Medical College, Calcutta.

Mitra, Juanendranath	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
" Saktisadhan	...	Ditto.
" Satyendranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
Motalhar Uddin Ahmad	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jagabandhu	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
" Phanibhushan	...	Ditto.
" Prabodhchandra	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
" Rabindranath	...	Ditto.
80 Muzaffarul Islam	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Sisirkumar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Nath, Kalicharan	...	Ditto.
Nuruzzaman Khan Sur	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
Pal, Bhutnath	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
" Kisorimohan	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
" Kumudranjan	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Pramanik, Radhapada	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
Ramkrishna Nilkanth Dange	...	Ditto.
90 Ray, Atindranarayan	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
" Gauprada	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
" Nirmalkumar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
" Phanidhar	...	Ditto.
" Sudhendukumar	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
" Sudhirkumar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
" Sunilkrishna	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
Raychaudhuri, Jaminikanta	...	Ditto.
" Prabhatkumar	...	Ditto.
" Manindra Chandra	...	Ditto.
100 Set, Biswanath	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
" Pannalal	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
Shaikh Roushan Ali	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Prabhatkumar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
Sur, Sudhamay	...	Ditto.
108 Tafizuddin Ahmed	...	Medical College, Calcutta.

SENATE HOUSE, the 7th July 1927.

N. SEN, Controller of Examinations.

## Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the B. Com. Examination held in May, 1927 :—

## FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

2 Sinha, Rameschandra	...	Berhampur K. N. College, Commercial Department,
2 Taplu, Balbadra	...	Non-collegiate student (University P. G. A. Commercial Department).

## SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

Bandyopadhyay, Bibutibhushan	...	Non-collegiate student (University P. G. A., Commercial Department).
" Birendramohan	...	Ditto.
" Rabindranath	...	Berhampur K. N. College, Commercial Department,
" Rajendranath	...	Non-collegiate student (University P. G. A., Commercial Department).
Basu, Kisorimohan	...	Ditto.
C. Narasinha Reddi	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bimalendu	...	Berhampur K. N. College, Commercial Department.
Chattopadhyay, Abaniranjan	...	Non-collegiate student (University P. G. A., Commercial Department).
" Bimal Kumar	...	Ditto.
10 10 Rabindranath	...	Berhampur K. N. College, Commercial Department
" Chaudhuri, Anilchandra	...	Non-collegiate student (University P. G. A., Commercial Department).
" Manindra Kisor	...	Ditto.
" Das Prabhulakumar	...	Berhampur K. N. College, Commercial Department
Datta, Khagendrakumar	...	Ditto.
" Mrigendranath	...	Ditto.
" Rameschandra	...	Berhampur K. N. College, Commercial Department

	Gangopadhyay, Sukumar	... Non-collegiate student (University P. G. A., Commercial Department).
	Ghosh, Arabindraprasad	... Ditto.
	Gupta, Manindracandra	... Ditto.
20	K. Naryim Liah	... Ditto.
	Karmakar, Sachindraprasad	... Ditto
	Khan, Bankimkumar	... Berhampur K. N. College, Commercial Department.
	Mahmood Mirza	... Non-collegiate student (University P. G. A., Commercial Department.)
	Maitra, Debendranath	... Berhampur K. N. College, Commercial Department.
	Majumdar, Amiyakumar	... Ditto.
	" Nalinibhushan	... Non-collegiate student (University P. G. A., Commercial Department.)
	Mandal, Binodpada	... Berhampur K. N. College, Commercial Department.
	Mitra, Pramodranjan	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Anandagopal	... Non-collegiate student (University P. G. A., Commercial Department.)
30	" Bhupendranarayan	... Ditto.
	" Harimohan	... Berhampur K. N. College, Commercial Department.
	" Sudhirkumar	... Non-collegiate student (University P. G. A., Commercial Department.)
	Nukala Suryabhagavarmbi	... Ditto.
	Rajendra Singh Singhi	... Berhampur K. N. College, Commercial Department.
	Ray, Achyutananda	... Non-collegiate student (University P. G. A., Commercial Department.)
	" Lalitmohan	... Ditto.
	Satyal, Dwijendrakumar	... Ditto.
	Sarkar, Birendracandra	... Ditto.
	Sen, Bhabanisankar	... Ditto.
40	Sengupta, Subodhchandra	... Ditto.
	Sree Narayan Didwania	... Ditto.
	Sinha, Durgacharan	... Ditto.
	Syed Karimazzaman	... Ditto.
44	Thomas, P. K.	... Ditto.

N. SEN, *Controller of Examinations.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 7th July 1927.*

**Bengal Public Health Department.**

No. 12219-A.—*Th 29th June 1927.*—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Sanitary Inspectorship Examination held in June 1927, and to be duly qualified for employment as Sanitary Inspectors in the Presidency of Bengal:—

(*In order of merit.*).

1	Amulya Krishna Shaha.	22	Amulya Ratan Das Gupta.
2	Dhana Krishna Ghosh.	23	Surendra Nath Banarji.
3	Lutful Karim.	24	Sachindra Nath Bhattacharji.
4	Surendra Nath Bhaumik.	25	Bhupendra Nath Datta.
5	Sarat Chandra Tokdar.	26	Lalit Mohan Acharji.
6	Ram Ranjan Dhar Mazumdar.	27	Jatindra Nath Sen.
7	Gauri Pada Naudi.	28	Maesudar Rahman.
8	Naresh Chandra Sanyal.	29	Dwijendra Nath Basu.
9	Muhammad Akbar Husain.	30	Dhirendra Nath Pal.
10	Dhirendra Nath Banarji.	31	Bhabani Prasanna Sanyal.
11	Shashi Bhushan De.	32	Narayan Das Ray Chaudhuri.
12	Harish Chandra Goswami.	33	Sachindra Kumar Lahiri.
13	Sushil Kumar Basu.	34	Birendra Nath Pal.
14	Murari Mohan Maiti.	35	Nityananda Mazumdar.
15	Jiban Chandra Pattaikayak.	36	Muhammad Hanif.
16	Muhammad Yusuf Ali.	37	Binay Krishna Ghosh.
17	Shashi Bhushan Mandal.	38	Muhammad Yaqub Khan.
18	Ram Krishna Banarji.	39	Bhupati Nath Mandal.
19	Akshay Kumar Mitra.		
20	{ Sudhir Kumar Deb. Upendra Kumar Chaudhuri.		

CHAS. A. BENTLEY,  
*Director of Public Health, Bengal.*

## NOTIFICATION.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching held at the Chittagong Normal School on the 27th June 1927 :—

- (1) Birinchi Barua, 2nd Pandit, Ramu Middle English School, Chittagong.
- (2) Ali Mian, Head Master, Khagaria Junior Madrasah, Noakhali.
- (3) Rohini Mohan Das, 2nd Master, Katirhat Middle English School, Chittagong.

W. A. JENKINS,  
*Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.*

CHITTAGONG, the 29th June 1927.

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

## NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following are the subjects selected for the essays in competition for the Jubilee Research Prizes for 1929 :—

**Literary Subjects.**

- (1) Bengal's contribution to Sanskrit Literature.
- (2) Persian and Urdu Literature in Bengal and their influence on or contribution to Bengali Literature.
- (3) "Greater India"—the light thrown on the past activities of the Ancient Indians by recent researches in Siam, Anam, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and China.
- (4) The heroines of post-Victorian Bengali novels and their influence on Bengal social life.

**Scientific Subjects.**

- (1) A study of the filter beds and filtering methods in use in the Calcutta water-supply with a view to secure improvement and economise cost—physico-chemical aspects only.
- (2) "Transformation of the energy of luminous waves into that of electric current".
- (3) Diffraction of X-Rays and determination of molecular and crystalline structure.

Four prizes shall be awarded for the year 1929. Each prize shall consist of a gold medal of the value of Rs. 150 and a sum of Rs. 350 in cash. Two prizes shall be awarded for research in Arts subjects and two for research in Science subjects.

The prizes will be open to all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in this University.

The theses for the above prizes for 1929 are to be sent privately to the undersigned not later than the 30th June 1928. Every thesis must bear a motto, but not the name of the candidate, and must be accompanied by sealed envelope bearing the same motto and outside and containing inside the name and address of the candidate.

Every candidate shall indicate, generally in a preface to his thesis and specially in notes, the sources from which his information is taken, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others, and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original; he shall further state whether his research has been conducted independently, under advice, or in co-operation with others and in what respects his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of knowledge.

Order by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate,

N. SEN, *Controller of Examinations.*

SENATE HOUSE, the 27th June 1927.

## DACC A UNIVERSITY.

## NOTIFICATION.

A Diploma Course in Practical English will be instituted with effect from the beginning of the next session (about 15th August 1927). The number of students under training for the course will be limited to twenty in the first year. Special training in the art of teaching English will be given to candidates intending to become teachers. For further particulars and syllabuses apply to the Registrar.

N. AHMAD, *Registrar.*

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, RAMNA, DACC A, the 17th May 1927.

## DACCA UNIVERSITY.

## NOTIFICATION.

Admissions for the session 1927-28 in the Faculties of Arts (including Commerce) Science and Law will commence on 27th June 1927. Students of this University and other Universities and of Dacca Board will be admitted till 15th July 1927. Students of Calcutta University will be admitted till 15 July or 15th day after publication of their results in *Calcutta Gazette*, whichever is later. After these dates admissions will be made during a further period of 15 days with a delay fine at Re. 1 per diem. Class fees for undergraduate students (other than those reading for Honours in Physics or Chemistry) and graduate students (other than those reading for Honours in Physics or Chemistry) and Law students Rs. 8 per mensem; for undergraduate students reading for Honours in Physics or Chemistry Rs. 10 per mensem. Seat rent from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 and total minimum cost of tuition and living from Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 a month. Charges for Post-Graduate students are slightly higher. The University has up-to-date laboratories and an organised tutorial system. It possesses strong student unions and offer exceptional opportunities for athletics.

A hall for women students, with accommodation for 12 students for the present, has been opened in the University since November 1926. It is at a short distance from the University main buildings and is adequately furnished. Intending candidates for admission are advised to apply as early as possible.

A diploma course in Practical English will be instituted with effect from the beginning of next session. The number of students under training for the course will be limited to 20 in the first year.

A pamphlet of general information relating to the staff, courses, scholarships and stipends and other matters will be sent post-free on application to the Registrar.

RAMNA, DACCA, the 23rd May 1927.

N. AHMAD, Registrar.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

## NOTIFICATION.

The undermentioned candidates are awarded Post-Graduate scholarships for one year in the first instance, with effect from 1st July 1927:—

Serial No.	Name of scholar.	Value of scholarship.	Subject of researches.	Place of work.
		Rs.		
1	Dukhaharan Chakravarti	... 100	Organic Chemistry with special reference to the subject of (1) Studies in coumarine derivatives and (2) Reactivity of the hydronyl group in hydronylamine	... Presidency College.
2	Nihar Ranjan Ray	... 100	Art and Archaeology with special reference to the subject of "History of Burmese Art"	... Calcutta University.
3	Ganesh Charan Basu	... 100	Indian Linguistics with special reference to the subject of Origin and Development of Jain Prakrits	... Dacca University.

E. F. OATEN,  
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 17th June 1927.

## ORDERS BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE CALCUTTA SANSKRIT ASSOCIATION.

## SANSKRIT FIRST EXAMINATION, 1927.

THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Sanskrit First Examination held February 1927 :—

(Arranged according to the roll number of the candidates.)

## CALCUTTA PANDIT SABHA.

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.
<b>MUGDHABODHA VYAKARAN.</b>			
<i>First Division.</i>			
6	Achintapada Bhattacharyya	Pandit Bireshnath Kavyatirtha	... Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.
57	Kshetragopal Bhattacharyya	" Maheshchandra Smritiratna	... 70-1, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.
<i>Second Division.</i>			
1	Debendranath Chakravarti	Pandit Nrityagopal Panchatirtha	... Ballygunge, Calcutta.
3	Gadadhar Bhattacharyya	" Bireshnath Kavyatirtha	... Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.
4	Suryyanarayan Bandyopadhyaya	" ditto	... Ditto.
5	Birendranath Chattopadhyaya	" ditto	... Ditto.
7	Rakhaldas Ray Chaudhury	" Bhabanibhushan Kavya Vyakaran Sankhyatirtha	... Intali, Calcutta.
8	Tapapada Kundu	" Dwarikanath Vidyabinode	... Chatra, Srirampur, Hooghly.
9	Jyotishchandra Sen	" Jatindranath Kavyatirtha	... 73, Syampukur Street, Calcutta.
10	Atalbihari Ghosh	" ditto	... Ditto.
12	Apurbachandra Chakravarti	" Benimadhab Vidyabhusan	... Gunaihara, Debidwar, Tippera.
14	Dibakar Chakravarti	" Manikchandra Kavyatirtha	... Garbhabanipur, Howrah.
17	Anadicharan Bhattacharyya	" Pramathanath Vedantabhusan	... Athpur, Hooghly.
20	Akshayakumar Sen Gupta	" Sarachchandra Vidyalanakar	... Babudanga Road, Salkia, Howrah.
23	Anil Kumar Mukhopadhyaya	" Kasipati Smritibhusan	... 5 Dinabandhu Lane, Calcutta.
24	Dhurubanath Bhattacharyya	" Dinanath Bhattacharyya	... 17-2, Brindaban Mallik Lane, Calcutta.
25	Bhujangadhar Chakravarti	" ditto	... Ditto.
26	Subodhchandra Ray	" Haridas Bhattacharyya	... 363, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
28	Nanigopal Chakravarti	" Srikanta Smritiratna	... Aradown, Hatungunge, 24-Parganas.
29	Rohinikanta Bhattacharyya	" Rajkumar Smriti Vedatirtha	... Kaikola, Hooghly.
31	Pasupati Ghosal	" Dasarathi Smrititirtha	... Darhatta, Hooghly.
35	Binayabhusan Acharyya	" Digindranath Vyakarantirtha	... 97-3, Syambazar Street, Calcutta.
36	Herambalal Bhattacharyya	" Purandas Saptatirtha	... 15, Mohanbagan Lane, Calcutta.
39	Sailendranath Bhattacharyya	" Ratikanta Kavya Vyakaran Sankhyatirtha	... Ghurni, Manju, Howrah.
40	Krishnadhyan Chakravarti	" ditto	... Ditto.
41	Jadabeswar Bhattacharyya	" Manomohan Vedantasastri	... 100, Banerjeebagan Lane, Salkia, Howrah.
42	Sasibhusan Bhattacharyya	" ditto	... Tarakeswar, Hooghly.
45	Hrisindrakumar Upadhyaya	" Nibaranchandra Smrititirtha	... Ditto.
46	Prafullakumar Chakravarti	" ditto	... Belgaria, Pnura, 24-Parganas.
49	Lalitmohan Chakravarti	" Manindranath Kavya Smrititirtha	... Ditto.
50	Sibnath Das	" ditto	... 4-3, Phukailash Road, Kidderpur, 24-Parganas.
52	Kesabchandra Chattopadhyaya	" Maumathanath Chattopadhyaya	... 8-2, Mahamaya Lane, Calcutta.
53	Srimati Reba Devi	" Surendramohan Vedantatirtha	... 32, Beardon Row, Calcutta
54	Gopalkrishna Thakur	" Harihar Vidyaratna	... Ballabhipur, Srirampur, Hooghly.
55	Apajakumar Gupta	" Sasadhar Vidyaratna	

## KALAP.

<i>First Division.</i>			
61	Hemchandra Bhattacharyya	Pandit Haridas Siddhantabagisa	... Nakipur, Khulna.
67	Bankimchandra Bhattacharyya	" Satikanta Kavya Vyakarantirtha	... 23, Rupnarayannandan Lane, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
69	Kasinath Chattopadhyaya	" ditto	... Ditto.
70	Brindabanthakur Chakravarti	" ditto	... Ditto.
100	Haraprasad Bhattacharyya	" Kasinath Vidyaratna	... Chandsi, Barisal.
101	Brahmananda Bhattacharyya	" Sitanath Siddhantabagisa	... 81, Raja Nabakrishna Street, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA PANDIT SABHA—*contd.*

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.
<b>KALAP—<i>concld.</i></b>			
<i>Second Division.</i>			
58	Manindra Chandra Chaudhury	Pandit Mahamahopadhyaya Durgachandra	Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
60	Sahadeb Mandal	Sankhya Vedantatirtha	Nakipur, Khulna.
62	Brajendranath Chakravarti	Haridas Siddhantabagisa	Ditto.
64	Nepaleswar Bhattacharyya	ditto	Sibakumar Bhaban, Calcutta.
65	Jogeshchandra Bhattacharyya	Chandicharan Tarkatirtha	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 29 Parganas.
68	Anantakumar Chakravarti	Haripada Smititirtha	23, Rupnarayannandan Lane, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
72	Basantakumar Thakur Chakravarti.	Satikanta Kavya Vyakarantirtha	Balaram Basu Ghat Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
74	Rajkumar Bhattacharyya	kalijiban Vyakaran Sankhyatirtha	Behala, 24-Parganas.
77	Munindramohan Bagchi	Srinath Smrititirtha	Sohagpur, Beluchi, Pabna.
78	Kumarishkumar Ray Chaudhury	Rajanikanta Kavya Vyakarantirtha	Srirampur, Hooghly.
79	Rajendralal Sen Gupta	Bhupatinath Sankhyatirtha	13, Hari Basu Lane, Calcutta.
81	Sibchandra Datta	Manoranjan Kavya Vyakaran Sankhyatirtha	Ditto.
82	Durgacharan Chakravarti	ditto	Ditto.
83	Ranabir Chattopadhyaya	Chintahara Smrititirtha	Uttarpura, Hooghly.
84	Irishikesh Chattopadhyaya	ditto	Ditto.
88	Lalgopal Bhattacharyya	Pratap Chandra Smrititirtha	53, Raja Naba Krishna Street, Calcutta.
89	Kanailal Chakravarti	ditto	Ditto.
91	Indubhusan Bhattacharyya	Sitanath Siddhantabagisa	81, Raja Naba Krishna Street, Calcutta.
92	Kalideb Bhattacharyya	Kalicharan Smritiratna	Agarpara, Kamarhati, 24-Parganas.
94	Mukundanarayan Chakravarti	Kalipada Tarkacharyya	Sahitya Parisad, Sambazar, Calcutta.
95	Chunilal Thakur	ditto	Ditto.
96	Kanailal Brahmachari	Harendranath Sankhyaratna	Balitikuri, Makarda, Howrah.
<b>SANKSHIPTASAR.</b>			
<i>Second Division.</i>			
106	Surendranath Haldar	Pandit Bhujangabhusan Kavya Sankhyatirtha	Bajitpur, Mugdumnagar, Birbhum.
111	Prankrishna Chakravarti	„ Nimaicharan Bhattacharyya	Maju, Howrah.
<b>SUPADMA.</b>			
<i>First Division.</i>			
119	Srimati Hirakumari Jain	Pandit Trailokyanath Kavyatirtha	21, Nilmani Datta Lane, Calcutta.
<b>JAIN (DIGAMBARIYA) VYAKARAN.</b>			
<i>Second Division.</i>			
125	Premchandra Jain	Pandit Subrahmannya Sastri	Bhadannighat, Sibala, Benares.
<b>PANINI BHASABRITTI.</b>			
<i>Second Division.</i>			
127	Baijnath Upadhyaya	Pandit Bishnu Prasad Bhandari	Sibakumar Bhaban, Calcutta.
128	Suryanath Tripathi	„ ditto	Ditto.
<b>HARINAMAMRITA VYAKARAN.</b>			
<i>Second Division.</i>			
134	Susilcharan Kumar	Pandit Surendranath Panchatirtha	16-3-A, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.
135	Dasarathi Chattopadhyaya	„ Mobeshchandra Smriti Vyakaran-tirtha	Dhannyakuria, 24-Parganas.

CALCUTTA PANDIT SABHA—*contd.*

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.
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## PRAKRIYA KAUMUDI.

## Second Division.

139	Chaturbhuj Tripathi	... Pandit Sibnanda, Pandey	... Sibakumar Bhaban, Calcutta.
144	Krishnaprasad Upadhyaya	... Bishnuprasad Bhandari	... Ditto.
145	Nityananda Jha	... ditto	... Ditto.
151	Nabalkishore Dwivedi	... Raghu Nath Tribedi	... Madhab Misra Pathsala, Salkia, Howrah.
152	Radhamohan Sukla	... Sibagopalji Sukla	... Karambhar, Jigirisar, Balia.

## LAGHU KAUMUDI VYAKARAN.

## First Division.

156	Muralidhar Tripathi	... Pandit Baleswar Tripathi	... Brahmapur, Arrah.
158	Durgaprasanna Bhattacharyya	... Sitanath Siddhantabagisa	... 81, Raja Naba Krishna Street, Calcutta.
189	Narendranath Das	... Ramchhabila Vyakarantirtha	... 13-1, Ratu Sarkar Lane, Calcutta.
204	Ramswarup Pathak	... Babunandan Ojha	... Khagria Monghyr.
214	Brahmachari Rajendra	... Biswanath Kavyatirtha	... Gurukulsatar, Deoghar, Sonthal Pargana.
228	Ramnarayan Jha	... Gadadhar Jha Kavya Vyakaran Sankhyatirtha	... Bethia, Champaran.
240	Brahmadatta Sarma	... Debananda Jha	... Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
242	Bireswar Bandyopadhyaya	... ditto	... Ditto.
272	Duti Sarma	... Biswanath Thakur	... Ditto.
286	Gopikrishna Byas	... Raghubir Tribedi	... Ditto.
288	Gobinda Jla	... Umapati Tribedi	... 2, Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
292	Taradatta Misra	... Debdatta Misra	... 86, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.
293	Rupnarayan Gagar	... ditto	... Ditto.
298	Sachidananda Tripathi	... Sibandan Sarma	... 93-2, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
327	Prabhasgobinda Sen	... Purandas Saptatirtha	... 64, Balaram De Street, Calcutta.
330	Pyarimohan Ray	... Kishorimohan Kavyatirtha	... Sibpur, Howrah.
340	Jitendranath Bhattacharyya	... Sitanath Siddhantabagisa	... 81, Raja Naba Krishna Street, Calcutta.
341	Basantakumar Chakravarti	... Priyanath Tarkatirtha	... Kasipur, 24-Parganas.
355	Syamananda Pandeya	... Sibandan Sarma	... 93-2, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.

## Second Division.

154	Badrinayan Pathak	... Pandit Baleswar Tripathi	... Brahmapur, Arrah.
155	Ramchandra Tripathi	... ditto	... Ditto.
159	Debiprasad Das	... Iswarchandra Sastri	... 16, Nabon Kundu Lane, Calcutta.
162	Dhaneshmohan Bapuli	... Sureshchandra Kavyatirtha	... 3, Suinhoe Lane, Thakuria, 24-Parganas.
163	Mahitkumar Mukhopadhyaya	... Sukritiswar Kavyatirtha	... 10-A, Gour Mohan Ghosh Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
165	Pareshchandra Goswami	... Nagendranath Vyakarantirtha	... Nagpara, Ponabalia, Barisal.
168	Gourbinode Laha	... Anantakumar Tarkatirtha	... 86-A, Harish Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.
169	Ramanikanta Misra	... ditto	... Ditto.
171	Balaichandra Chattopadhyaya	... Upendrakumar Mazumdar	... Bali, Howrah.
176	Sunilkumar Bandyopadhyaya	... ditto	... Ditto.
178	Atulkrishna Chaudhury	... Mrityunjay Kavyatirtha	... Galatun, Patsuri, Burdwan.
179	Muktipada Adhikari	... ditto	... Ditto.
181	Indusekhar Bagchi	... Chandicharan Tarkatirtha	... 93-2, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
182	Jatindrachandra Bhattacharyya	... ditto	... Ditto.
183	Kusadwaj Das	... Haridas Kavya Smrititirtha	... Sibpur, Howrah.
184	Sasthiram Mukhopadhyaya	... ditto	... Ditto.
187	Kunjabihari Pathak	... Badrinath Pathak	... Bihar, Biharsarif, Patna.
188	Baijnath Upadhyaya	... Brahmadeb Misra	... Mustafapur, Khagaul, Patna.
191	Umaballabh Chaturvedi	... Kasturiranganarayanan Sastri	... 62, Clive Street, Calcutta.
193	Brajabhusan Sarma	... Nanda Jha	... Panchgachia, Bhagalpur.
194	Ramnagina Pandeya	... Baleswar Tripathi	... Brahmapur, Arrah.
195	Rajnarayan Misra	... Ambikadatta Chaturvedi	... Sanskrit College, Muzaffarpur.
202	Ramsankar Pandeya	... Babunandan Ojha	... Khagria Monghyr.
203	Sidhar Tripathi	... ditto	... Ditto.
206	Satyavaran Jha	... ditto	... Ditto.
208	Ramsaran Jha	... ditto	... Ditto.
209	Mahabir Tripathi	... ditto	... Ditto.
210	Brabmachari Jaydev	... Biswanath Kavyatirtha	... Gurukulsatar, Deoghar, Sonthal Pargana.
211	„ Tejnarayan	... ditto	... Ditto.
212	„ Priyabrata	... ditto	... Ditto.
213	„ Biswananda	... ditto	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA PANDIT SABHA—*contd.*

Roll No. Name of candidate.

Name of teacher.

Place of tol.

LAGHU KAUMUDI VYAKARAN—*contd.*Second Division—*contd.*

218	Bimalankar Pandeya	...	Pandit Gopal Bhatta	Bhatta	Nyayastri	Ramghat, Benares City.
220	Kaladatta Misra	...	Narayandatta Misra	...	...	Dalsingsarai Darbhanga.
222	Ramnarayan Jha	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
224	Janardan Misra	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
227	Dharanidhar Misra	...	Gadadhar Jha	Kavya	Vyakaran	Bethia, Champaran.
			Sankhyatirtha	...	...	Dalanchapra, Balia.
229	Kebalkrishna Tripathi	...	Pareshnath Pandey	...	...	Ditto.
230	Kamsinhasan Tripathi	...	ditto	...	...	Kuseswar, Deoghar, Sonthal Pargana.
234	Narayan Jha	...	Narayan Jha	Kavya	Vyakarantirtha	Damdamagorabazar, 24. Parganas.
235	Sitaram Dwivedi	...	Brindabanbihari Tripathi	...	...	Ditto.
238	Dwijaraj Dwivedi	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
239	Nandakumar Pandeya	...	ditto	...	...	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
241	Subodhnarayan Jha	...	Debananda Jha	...	...	
250	Satyaranayan Sarma	...	Muralydhara	Misra	Kavya	5, Sukhlal Jahuri Lane, Calcutta.
251	Badripasad Tripathi	...	Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Ditto.
259	Ramsureman Misra	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
261	Ajodhyanath Misra	...	Saradaprasad Misra	...	...	Ditto.
262	Shankarnath Misra	...	Chandrikadatta Misra	...	...	Ditto.
264	Jagadish Pathak	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
269	Kedarnath Jha	...	ditto	...	...	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
273	Uditnarayan Misra	...	Biswanath Thakur	...	...	Ditto.
274	Kaliprasad Jha	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
275	Bhugurdatta Tewari	...	Yogi Jha Vyakarantirtha	...	...	Ditto.
276	Umasankar Pathak	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
279	Baikunthanath Sarma	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
280	Ananta Misra	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
281	Kamalnarayan Maharaj	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
282	Kulapanda Jha	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
283	Rajeswar Jha	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
284	Joyram Jha	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
287	Radheshyam Jha	...	Umapati Tribedi	...	2, Mitra Lane, Calcutta.	
297	Indradeb Sukla	...	Sibanandan Sarma	...	Sibakumar Bhaban, Calcutta.	
299	Ghanasyam Pathak	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
300	Tunganath Pandey	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
301	Baladeb Pandeya	...	Jamuna Prasad Sukla	...	...	Ditto.
304	Biswanath Tripathi	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
305	Bajinath Pathak	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
306	Ramajna Ojha	...	Bishnu Prasad Bhandari	...	...	Ditto.
307	Mahendra Tripathi	...	ditto	...	...	Ditto.
308	Tulsi Prasad Upadhyaya	...	Mathuraprasad Tripathi	...	Phatuha, Patna,	
309	Ishabanisankar Sarma	...	Rameshchandra Kavyatirtha	...	Mustafapur, Khagaul, Patna.	
310	Jajneswar Upadhyaya	...	Purandas Saptatirtha	...	15, Mohanbagan Lane, Calcutta.	
311	Rudranath Upadhyaya	...	ditto	...	Ditto.	
315	Daulatprasad Upadhyaya	...	Kishorimohan Kavyatirtha	...	Sibpur, Howrah.	
321	Krishna Chandra	...	Bhupatinath Sankhyatirtha	...	Srirampur, Hooghly.	
328	Narendrachandra Das	...	Nibaranchandra Suritiratna	...	Chandpur, Kalijaharipur, Pabna.	
329	Sailendranath Sarma	...	Naudakishore Mookherjee	...	186, Grand Trunk Road, Uttarpara,	
331	Susilkumar Chand	...	Birendrachandra Kavya Vyakaran-	...	Hooghly.	
332	Sudhirchandra Das	...	tirtha	...	167-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	
337	Ramanimohan Pal	...	Naliniranjana Tarka Sankhyatirtha	...	170, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.	
338	Jogeshchandra Bandyopadhyaya	...	ditto	...	Ditto.	
343	Dhirendrashankar Ray	...	Sibanandan Sarma	...	Sibakumar Bhaban, Calcutta.	
344	Raghunandan Prasad	...	Raghunath Tribedi	...	Salkia, Howrah.	
346	Adityakumar Samanta	...	Chandrikadatta Misra	...	5, Sukhlal Jahuri Lane, Calcutta.	
347	Lalmohan Datta	...	Ramgupta Tripathi	...	Gangahara, Serpur, Patna.	
348	Purnachandra Sikdar	...		...		
349	Pulineswar Ray	...		...		
353	Sukadeb Misra	...		...		
357	Brahmadebji Sarma	...		...		
358	Kasinath Pandeya	...		...		
361	Chandrabhusan Tripathi	...		...		

## SARASWAT VYAKARAN.

## First Division.

392	Anadicharan Bandyopadhyaya	...	Pandit Purnadas Saptatirtha	...	15, Mohanbagan Lane, Calcutta.
397	Sudhannayakumar Das	...	," Jogenadranath Tarkatirtha	...	Kasipur, 24-Parganas.

CALCUTTA PANDIT SABHA—*contd.*

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.
<b>SARASWAT VYAKARAN—<i>concl.</i></b>			
<i>Second Division.</i>			
362	Srimati Sarajubala Basu	... Pandit Bhabanibhusan Kavya Vyakaran Sankhyatirtha.	... Intali, Calcutta.
363	Tripureswar Sil	... " Janakinath Smrititirtha	... Dhankathi, Faridpur.
371	Prakritibhusan Datta	... " Ramendranath Vidyabhusan	... Kalna, Burdwan.
372	Dharmadas Goswami	... " ditto	... Ditto.
373	Prabodhchandra Chakravarti	... " ditto	... Ditto.
374	Bharatibhusan Datta	... " ditto	... Ditto.
375	Panchugopal Das	... " ditto	... Ditto.
377	Batakrishna Pal	... " ditto	... Ditto.
390	Prakashchandra Ray	... " Purandas Saptatirtha	... 15, Mohanbagan Lane, Calcutta.
391	Sarachchandra Chattapadhyaya	... " ditto	... Ditto.
393	Baikunthakumar Chaudhury	... " ditto	... 64, Balaram De Street, Calcutta.
394	Nikunjabihari Sen Mazumdar	... " ditto	... Musail, Pratappur, Midnapur.
395	Kartickchandra Misra	... " Ganeshchandra Misra	... Kasipur, 24-Parganas.
396	Iindrakumar Le	... " Jogendranath Tarkatirtha	... 10, Sarkarbari Lane, Calcutta.
398	Jogeshchandra Bhattacharyaya	... " Bhupanmohan Kavya Vyakaran Sankhyatirtha	... 103, Badalpara Lane, Salkia Howrah.
399	Brajanandanprasad Barma	... " Ramnaresh Tribedi Kavyatirtha	... 103, Badalpara Lane, Salkia Howrah.
404	Saumitri Saran	... Private.	
<b>CHANDRIKA VYAKARAN.</b>			
<i>First Division.</i>			
409	Kalicharan Rath Kabi Surya	... Pandit Ramchandra Chaturanand Rath Sarma	... Digapahandi, Ganjam.
<i>Second Division.</i>			
405	Gaurankar Chakravarti	... Pandit Bhabanibhusan Kavya Vyakaran Sankhyatirtha	... Intali, Calcutta.
<b>SARASWAT CHANDRIKA.</b>			
<i>First Division.</i>			
503	Radhakesore Baidya	... Pandit Umapati Tribedi	... 2, Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
<i>Second Division.</i>			
413	Ramadhor Dwivedi	... Pandit Ramchhabila Vyakarantirtha	... 13-1, Ratu Sarkar Lane, Calcutta.
415	Kamaleswari Jha	... " Ambikadatta Chaturvedi	... Muzaffarpur.
417	Jasodauandau Bajpeyi	... " Janakdhari Pandeya Vyakantirtha	... Bethia, Champaran.
418	Indradeb Misra	... " Harisaran Tribedi	... Mokama, Patna.
420	Bachhu Thakur	... " Srikrishna Sastri Vyakaran Kavya- tirtha	... Khutaha, Barahiya, Monghyr.
423	Hridaynarayan Acharyya	... " Baikunthanath Acharyya Vyakara- tirtha	... Raipura, Monghyr.
425	Dwarikanath Misra	... " ditto	... Ditto.
426	Chakrapani Acharyya	... " ditto	... Ditto.
427	Sahadebprasad Acharyya	... " ditto	... Ditto.
432	Narasingha Prasad Baidya	... " ditto	... Ditto.
433	Kailash Prasad Sukul	... " ditto	... Ditto.
439	Haragauri Jha	... " Bidyadhar Misra Vyakarantirtha	... Madhupur, Dumka.
440	Bachaspatti Jha	... " ditto	... Bethia, Champaran.
441	Bachan Pathak	... " Bisweswar Prasad Avasthi	... Ditto.
442	Nidhi Prasad Avasthi	... " Kasturiranganarayana Sastri	... 159E, Machuabazar Street, Calcutta.
452	Jibaumal Sarma	... " Biswanath Thakur	... Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
462	Kameswar Thakur	... " Raghbir Tribedi	... Ditto.
463	Ramabodhi Sarma	... " Yogi Jha Vyakarantirtha	... Ditto.
465	Umasankar Dwivedi	... " ditto	... Ditto.
466	Kapileswar Jha	... " Umapati Tribedi	... 2, Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
468	Jagannath Jha	... " ditto	... Ditto.
471	Nanda Kishore Jha	... " ditto	... Ditto.
472	Krishnadeb Jha	... " ditto	... Ditto.
475	Muralydhara Misra	... " Chandrikadatta Misra	... 5, Sukhlal Jahuri Lane, Calcutta.
478	Brahmeswar Misra	... " Muralydhara Misra	... Ditto.
479	Rameswar Pathak	... " ditto	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA PANDIT SABHA—*contd.*

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.
<b>SARASWAT CHANDRIKA—<i>concl.</i></b>			
<i>Second Division—<i>concl.</i></i>			
480	Mathura Nath Pandeya	... Paudit Muralydhara Misra	... 5, Sukhlal Jainuri Lane, Calcutta.
482	Bangsidhar Misra	... ditto	... Ditto.
483	Nandakishore Misra	... " Saradaprasad Misra	... Ditto.
484	Kedarnath Jha	... " ditto	... Ditto.
487	Tapeswar Baidya	... " Debnath Misra	... Imaingunge, Gaya.
489	Durga Prasad Tripathi	... " Sibananand Sarma	... 93-2, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
490	Bindu Prasad Pathak	... " Bishnuprasad Bhandari	... Ditto.
491	Damodar Upadhyaya	... " ditto	... Ditto.
492	Kantanarayan Chaudhury	... " Sitasaran Dwivedi Kavya Smriti-tirtha	... Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
498	Sibapujan Pandey	... " Bisweswarprasad Avasthi	Bethia, Champaran.
506	Rajen Sarma	... " Raghubir Tribedi	... Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
508	Ajodhyanath Misra	... " Siddheswarprasad Sarma Vyakarantirtha	Kabisima, Hilsa, Patna.
<b>KAVYA.</b>			
<i>First Division.</i>			
526	Haripada Bhattacharyya	... Pandit Akshay Kumar Sastri	... 39, Beadon Row, Calcutta.
532	Syamapada Gangopadhyaya	... " Hemendranath Kavya Vyakarantirtha	... 28-1, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta.
554	Gokulchandra Ghosh	... " Sukritiswar Kavyatirtha	... 10-A, Gourmohan Ghosh Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
568	Banamali Tripathi	... " Kalicharan Rath Kavyatirtha	... Dighapahandi, Ganjam.
626	Bhujangabhusan Sen, B.A.	... " Dwarkanath Sen Kavya Vya-karan Tarkatirtha	... 16-1-A, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
685	Abanibhusan Bhattacharyya, B.A.	... " Mahamahopadhyaya Phanibhusan Tarkhabagisa	... 25, Beniatola Lane, Calcutta.
690	Iswarchandra Sarma	... " Krishnachaitanya Sastri	... Ajmeerh, Ajmeerh.
696	Debdatta Sarma	... " Raghubir Tribedi	... Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta
<i>Second Division.</i>			
516	Nutbehari Vyakarantirtha	... Pandit Purandas Saptatirtha	... 15, Mchonbagan Lane, Calcutta.
517	Dayalchand Goswami	... " Satyananda Goswami	... 161, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
521	Debendranath Ghosh	... " Ashutosh Kavya Vyakarantirtha	Sautosh, Mymensingh.
522	Manindranath Chakravarti	... " Dakshinaranjan Sastri, M.A.	Sanskrit Collegiate School, Calcutta.
523	Jitendranath Bandyapadhyaya	... " Rancharan Kavya Tarkatirtha	Champaful, Khulna.
524	Harendranarayan Deb Sarma	... " Haranchandra Sastri	112, Agastakunda, Benares.
527	Krishnachandra Goswami	... " Bholanath Kavya Smrititirtha	Khanakul Krishnagar, Hooghly.
529	Taraprasad Bhattacharyya	... " Kaliprasad Vidyapanchanan	Chatra, Srirampur, Hooghly.
536	Brajendranath Chakravarti Thakur	... " Annadanath Vedantasastri	Chauapalli Duttagpara, Noakhali.
539	Nrisinghaprasad Chakravarti	... " Ramdas Siromani	Dasghara, Hooghly.
540	Manmathanath Bhattacharyya	... " Syamacharan Smriti Vyakarantirtha	Bajapti, Tippera.
541	Nityananda Bandyapadhyaya	... " Nagendranath Smriti Purantirtha	133-1, Maniktala Street, Calcutta.
543	Amalendu Sen	... " Satikanta Kavya Vyakarantirtha	23, Rupnarayan Nandan Lane, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.
544	Binodebihari Bhattacharyya	... " Kalicharan Smrititirtha	Agarpara, Kamarhati, 24-Parganas.
546	Bhupalkrishna Bandyapadhyaya	... " Nritygopal Panchatirtha	Ballygunge, Calcutta.
549	Nagendranath Chattopadhyaya	... " Jnanaikinath Smrititirtha	Dhanakati, Faridpur.
552	Gaurikanta Bhattacharyya	... " Dwarkanath Vidyabinode	Chatra, Srirampur, Hooghly.
556	Haripada Chattopadhyaya	... " Jogendra Nath Sankhya. Vedanta-tirtha	25, Nurmohammad Lane, Calcutta.
564	Nilkanta Mahapatra	... " Ramchandra Chaturanand Rath Sarma	Dighapahandi, Ganjam.
569	Nanda Girikantanath Sarma	... " Gopal Bhatta Bhattacharya Nyayasastri	Ramghat, Benares.
572	Bibekananda Hazra	... " Debdhari Dwivedi Kavyatirtha	65, Alipur Road, 24 Parganas.
574	Bhumishchandra Adya	... " ditto	Ditto.
575	Suryyanarayan	... " Narayan Jha Vyakarantirtha	Kuseswar, Deoghar, Sonthal Pargana.
581	Ramkumar Pandeya	... " Paltu Jha Kavya Vyakarantirtha	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
582	Balaram Pandeya	... " ditto	Ditto.
583	Harnarayan Misra	... " Raghubir Tribedi	Ditto.
585	Srotabandhu Sarma	... " ditto	Ditto.
588	Syamacharan Pandeya	... " Chandrikadatta Misra	5, Suklal Jainuri Lane, Calcutta.
602	Gopinath Pati	... " Kesabprasad Misra	Sibalay, Benares.
604	Manikyachandra Chakravarti	... " Bhujangabhusan Sankhyatirtha	Bajitpur, Makhdumnagar, Birbhum.
608	Sadhanachandra Bhattacharyya	... " Bhabanibhusan Kavya Vyakaran Sankhyatirtha	Intali, Calcutta.
610	Byomkesh Chattopadhyay	... " Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
612	Upendramohan Nath	... " Nakuleswar Kavya Vyakarantirtha	Basirhat, 24-Parganas.
613	Kesabchandra Mukhopadhyaya	... " ditto	Ditto.

CALCUTTA PANDIT SABHA—*contd.*

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.
<b>KAVYA—<i>concl.</i></b>			
<i>Second Division—<i>concl.</i></i>			
614	Haripada Goswami	... Pandit Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
616	Bholanath Ray	... Maheschandra Vyakaran Smrititirtha	Dhannayakuria, 24-Parganas.
621	Durgagati Bhattacharyya	... Raunsaran Vidyabagisa	Ghatbandar, Khagra, Murshidabad.
625	Jagannath Sen	... Dwarkanath Sen Kavya Vyakaran	16-1A, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
629	Haripada Chakravarti	... " Tarkatirtha.	175, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.
632	Gangadhar Bhuniya	... " Nalinirajan Sen Kavya Vyakaran	Sahitya Parisad, Shyambazar, Calcutta.
633	Harendrakumar Gangopadhyaya	... " Tarkatirtha.	Ditto.
634	Bimalchandra Bhattacharyya	... " Kalipada Tarakacharyya	Ditto.
636	Manomohan Bhattacharyya	... " ditto	Ditto.
637	Haridas Chattopadhyaya	... " ditto	7, Madhab Chatterjee Street, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.
643	Ramgopal Bhattacharyya	... " Kasiswar Sankhya Vedantatirtha	16-B, Thakur Castle Street, Calcutta.
645	Bipradas Sen Sarma	... " Krishnagopal Kavya Smrititirtha	Kasipur, Baranagar, 24-Parganas.
646	Rajkumar Bhattacharyya	... " Priyanath Tarkatirtha	Ditto.
647	Satishchandra Chakravarti	... " ditto	3-1, Krishnadas Pal Lane, Calcutta.
650	Kalikumar Datta	... " Chandichandra Smrititirtha	16, Golakdatta Lane, Calcutta.
651	Surendranath Thakur	... " Lalitmohan Kavya Vyakaran	32, Beadon Row, Calcutta.
652	Sudhangsunidhi Chakravarti	... " Smrititirtha	Jujarsha, Howrah.
653	Satindranath Basu	... " Harihar Vidyaratna	Baranagar, 24-Parganas.
654	Sureshchandra Bhattacharyya	... " Rahinikumar Kavyaratna	53, Raja Naba Krishna Street, Calcutta.
656	Bhabeshchandra Chattaraj	... " Nibaranchandra Smriti Tarkatirtha	Dhanuka, Palong Faridpur.
659	Haripada Bandyopadhyaya	... " Pratapchandra Smrititirtha	115-A, Amherst Street, Calcutta.
661	Binaykrishna Pal	... " Rohinikanta Sankyatirtha	Srirampur, Hooghly.
665	Saurendramohan Bhattacharyya	... " Narendranath Panchatirtha	Mahula, Murshidabad.
666	Adhirchandra Pal	... " Bhupatinath Sankhyatirtha	Sarangabad, Budge-Budge, 24-Parganas.
671	Dinabandhu Das Sarma	... " Nripendranath Tarkatirtha	Barkharia, Pandia, Ganjam.
672	Balkrishna	... " Taranikanta Kavyatirtha	Visudhyananda Pathsala, Benares.
676	Brindaban Dwivedi	... " Kshetrabasi Tripathi	Salkia, Howrah.
678	Tusarranjan Bandyopadhyaya	... " Mahamahopadhyaya	Uttarpura, Hooghly.
679	Rashbihari Goswami	... " Nyayacharyya	5, Biswakosh Lane, Calcutta.
681	Kesabchandra Bhattacharyya	... " Raghu Nath Tribedi	Ditto.
683	Bhujangabhusan Chattopadhyaya	... " Kulachandra Smrititirtha	Siakhala, Hooghly.
684	Jatindrabimal Ray Chaudhury,	... " Kalipada Shastri	
	B.A.	... " ditto	
686	Baidyanath Chaturvedi	... " Saktidhar Bhattacharyya	49-7, Eden Hindu Hostel, Calcutta.
687	Syansarma Sukla	... " Private	Jubbalpur, Jubbalpur.
688	Rabideb Sarma Upadhyaya	... " Pandit Lokenath Shastri	Ditto.
694	Saradaprasad Upadhyaya	... " ditto	Deoli, Deoli.
697	Ramnath Dwivedi	... " Mukhram Sastri	2. Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
		... " Umapati Tribedi	Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
		... " Raghubir Tribedi	
<b>SMRITI (Ka).</b>			
<i>First Division.</i>			
701	Kalikinkar Mukhopadhyaya	... Pandit Srijib Nyayatirtha, M.A.	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.
<i>Second Division.</i>			
702	Lalitanga Bhattacharyya	... Pandit Erijib Nyayatirtha, M.A.	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.
703	Gopikrishna Mukhopadhyaya	... " Surendranath Kavya Smrititirtha	34, Mahendra Goswami Lane, Calcutta.
704	Harendranath Misra	... " Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
<b>SANKHYA.</b>			
<i>First Division.</i>			
713	Raghunath Maiti	... Pandit Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
714	Srimati Subratapuri Devi	... ditto	Saradeswari Asram, Shambazar, Calcutta.
715	" Lalitapuri Devi	... ditto	Ditto.
718	Panchanan Vyakarantirtha	... " Jogendranath Tarka Vedautatirtha	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
742	Phakirchandra Chattopadhyaya	... " Krishnagopal Kavya Smrititirtha	16-B, Thakur Castle Street, Calcutta.
744	Bimalaprasad Kavyatirtha	... " Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
745	Srimati Sutapapuri Devi	... ditto	Saradeswari Asram, Shambazar, Calcutta.
746	," Durgapuri Devi	... ditto	Ditto.

CALCUTTA PANDIT SABHA—*contd.*

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.
<b>SANKHYA—<i>concl.</i></b>			
<i>Second Division.</i>			
712	Ramgobinda Bhattacharyya	Pandit Ramchandra Sastri	12. Sitanath Road, Calcutta.
717	Jagatbandhu Chattopadhyaya	Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
723	Kishorimohan Sarkar	Prafullakumar Sankhya Vedanta-tirtha	33, Balaram Basu Ghat Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
724	Hariprasad Ukil	ditto	Ditto.
725	Sibaprasad Mukhopadhyaya	Srikrishna Siddhantabagisa	Chatra, Srirampur, Hooghly.
730	Banawarilal Brahmachari	Kedarnath Smriti Mimansatirtha	Jessore, Jessore.
738	Kasiuath Chakravarti	Gourisundar Bhagabatdarsana-charyya	176, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
740	Chaudrasekhar Das	Bhubanmohan Kavya Vyakaran Sankhyatirtha	10, Sarkarbari Lane, Calcutta.
<b>VEDANTA.</b>			
<i>First Division.</i>			
764	Srimati Panna Devi	... Pandit Surendramohan Venatantirtha	8-2, Mahamaya Lane, Kalighat, Calcutta.
<i>Second Division.</i>			
752	Nalimbibari Bandyopadhyaya	Pandit Matilal Smritiratna	... Andul, Howrah.
755	Narendranath Bhattacharyya	... Prafullakumar Sankhya Vedantatirtha	... 33, Balaram Basu Ghat Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.
760	Hemantakumar Chakravarti	... Sitanath Vyakarantirtha	... Kethuri, Noakhali.
762	Kshetrabasi Tripathi	... Brajabandhu Tripathi	... Kharia, Pandia, Ganjam.
763	Bholanath Kabiraj	... Sitanath Siddhantabagisa	... 81, Raja Naba Krishna Street, Calcutta.
767	Bhutnath Chattopadhyaya	... Jogendranath Tarka Vedanta-tirtha	... Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
768	Bhudeb Sarma	... ditto	... Ditto.
<b>MIMANSA.</b>			
<i>Second Division.</i>			
776	Saradaprasad Misra	... Pandit Siddhinath Misra	... 5, Sukhlal Jahuri Lane, Calcutta.
777	Mahendranath Patel	... " Gopal Prasad Sukul	... G. S. P. A. S. College, Bulandsahar.
<b>UPANISAD.</b>			
<i>Second Division.</i>			
778	Bhujangabhusan Ray	... Pandit Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	... 1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
779	Surendranath Bhattacharyya	... " Brajaraj Bhagabatratna	... Nabadwip, Nadia.
780	Ramnaresh Tripathi	... " Sibanandan Pandeya	... 93-2, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
<b>PURAN.</b>			
<i>First Division.</i>			
795	Purandas Saptatirtha	... Pandit Saradacharan Jyotiratna	... 16, Nabin Kundu Lane, Calcutta.
<i>Second Division.</i>			
781	Panchanan Kavyatirtha	Pandit Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	... 1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
784	Jagatbandhu Chakravarti	... " Bireshnath Kavyatirtha	... Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.
787	Bhubaneswar Tripathi	... " Ramchhabila Vyakarantirtha	... 13-1, Ratu Sarkar Lane, Calcutta.
789	Padmadeb Upadhyaya	... " Debananda Jha	... Visudhyananda Vidyalaya, Calcutta.
794	Dakshinacharan Vyakarantirtha	... " Kalipada Tarkacharyya	... Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta.
797	Upendranath Chakravarti	... " Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	... 1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
798	Annadaprasad Pathak	... ditto	... Ditto.
800	Ramnagina Upadhyaya	... " Debdatta Misra	... 86, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.